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Daily Report

East Asia

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Japan

Cooperation To Help Improve U.S. Labor Viewed

OW1605122890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0930 GMT
16 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 KYODO—Japan will extend wide-ranging cooperation to the United States to help enhance the quality of U.S. workers, the Labor Ministry said Wednesday. The offer comes at a time when the U.S. is trying to improve the quality of its workforce in a bid to regain global competitiveness of its products, the ministry said.

The need to improve the quality of U.S. workers through job training was singled out at a series of Japan-U.S. negotiations to remove trade barriers lying between the two countries. The cooperative scheme includes the inviting of a U.S. fact-finding mission to Japan as part of regular personnel exchanges at ministerial and grass-roots levels.

Among other plans are the holding of an international symposium on the theme of effective job training and education for the workforce, the ministry said.

As the first major bilateral step toward eliminating obstacles to trade, Japan will invite a delegation of U.S. Government officials, business leaders, and labor union members. Their weeklong survey of Japanese companies and job training facilities, slated to begin from June 18, is expected to give them insights into the state of labor relations in Japan, sources at the ministry said.

Ministry 'Cautious' on Visit by 'Democracy' Ship

OW1505163290 Tokyo KYODO in English 1433 GMT
15 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 (KYODO)—Japan may not allow the radio ship "Goddess of Democracy" to enter its territorial waters if the vessel violates international law by broadcasting to China from the high seas, a Foreign Ministry spokesman indicated Tuesday.

"We have not found whether they have actually broadcast or not," said Foreign Ministry Spokesman Taizo Watanabe in a meeting with foreign correspondents. "But we are a nation of law and when we ratify an international convention we have to pay it respect," the spokesman added.

Watanabe's comparatively cautious remarks followed those by Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto Monday to the effect that Japan would have no problem in accepting a port call by the controversial ship "as long as it does not violate Japanese domestic law."

"Whenever we sign and ratify an international convention, it is integrated into the domestic legal system," Watanabe said. Watanabe was referring to a section of the telecommunications convention which explicitly prohibits "the establishment and use of sound and

television broadcasting stations on board ships, aircraft, or any other floating or airborne objects outside national territories."

"So long as we are a party to that international convention, its spirit should be adhered to," the spokesman stated. But he added on a brighter note that if the ship requests to visit Japan and the government finds no legal obstacles, "of course, we will accept it."

Watanabe said that Japan appreciates the major role the dissemination of information has played in bringing democracy to Eastern Europe and other countries. "But to do something unlawfully is a different thing," he said. "We cannot forget about the legality aspect."

GATT Observer Status for USSR Supported

OW1505133690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1143 GMT
15 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 KYODO—Japan will support the Soviet Union's bid for observer status in multilateral discussions under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), a Foreign Ministry spokesman announced Tuesday. "Japan has basically adopted a position supportive of the Soviet Union's participation in GATT as an observer," said spokesman Taizo Watanabe in a meeting with Japanese reporters.

Watanabe said Japan has decided not to object to the Soviet bid when the GATT Council makes a consensus decision on the issue at a May 16 meeting in Geneva. He said Japan will also make its position known when several major contracting parties to the 96-nation trade forum hold informal policy-coordination consultations in Geneva from May 14.

The spokesman said that Japan arrived at its decision in view of its policy of supporting "the correct direction of perestroika" and the provision of opportunities for the Soviet Union to study free-market mechanisms.

Watanabe acknowledged that the Government initially had reservations about the prospect of Soviet participation in GATT due to the incompatibility of the socialist country's centrally-controlled economic structure with the free-market principles espoused by GATT.

He said Japan was finally convinced when a Soviet delegation came to Japan in late March to explain Moscow's intentions and elucidate the direction of the country's evolving economic policy. But the spokesman reiterated Japan's opposition to full membership for the Soviet Union in GATT.

Soviet officials told their Japanese counterparts in late March that Moscow aims for full membership in the trade body "in several years' time."

"Japan's position is that under the present conditions, the economic structure of the Soviet Union makes it impossible for it to enter into GATT (as a full member) right away," said Watanabe. Another Foreign Ministry

source added in explanation that GATT "is very explicit with respect to the rights and obligations of participating countries, which are based on market mechanisms such as tariffs."

The source acknowledged that Japan had received only "short notice" when U.S. President George Bush pledged in last December's Malta summit meeting with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev to support Moscow's bid for observer status in GATT after the end of the current Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Talks. The Soviet Union subsequently submitted a formal application for observer status to the GATT Secretariat on March 8 and has since called for its approval before the conclusion of the Uruguay Round, which has been targeted to end within the year.

Officials said observer status would allow the Soviets to sit in on assembly sessions of contracting parties to GATT, which are held once or twice a year. The Soviets will also be able to participate in monthly policy council meetings, attend meetings of various GATT subsidiary bodies, and obtain data and reports compiled by GATT.

Foreign Ministry sources said Japan's support for the Soviet bid does not contradict its policy of linking an expansion of bilateral economic ties to progress in talks on the return to Japanese sovereignty of four Soviet occupied islands off northern Japan.

Government sources acknowledged that withholding of support for Soviet observer status in GATT was discussed as one possible sanction if the Soviet Union employed excessive military force in Lithuania. But Soviet diplomatic sources in Tokyo warned recently that any such action by Japan and other Western countries could be used by anti-perestroika forces in the Soviet Union "as a pretext for applying more pressure on the Soviet Government."

Further on Plan To Apologize to South Korea

OW1505190490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1427 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 (KYODO)—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said Tuesday he plans to apologize to South Korean President No Tae-u next week for Japan's past aggression toward Korea, as tempers flared in Seoul over a remark by a Japanese ruling party official that Tokyo need not grovel before its former colony.

"I will sincerely apologize, reflecting on past history," Kaifu told the House of Councillors Budget Committee when asked how he intends to address Japan's 1910-1945 annexation of Korea in meetings with No, due to visit here May 24-26.

Meanwhile, South Korea's opposition parties and mass media reacted sharply to remarks by a senior Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) official that Japan need not "prostrate" itself with an apology by Emperor Akihito.

The LDP official made the comment Monday after No told Japanese reporters in Seoul he hoped for an apology from Emperor Akihito.

The South Korean opposition Democratic Party demanded that No cancel his trip over the matter, while a senior government figure was quoted as saying the remark was not beneficial to the future of bilateral relations.

South Korea's position is not to accept an apology by Kaifu, YONHAP NEWS AGENCY reported the official as saying. But the official said he has directed diplomats to seek a peaceful solution that would avoid interfering with the visit.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Taizo Watanabe said he was certain the visit—postponed twice, once due to the poor health of Emperor Showa, and once due to a Tokyo political scandal—would take place as planned. "We are determined to pave the way for future cooperation between our two countries. That is what they want, and that is what we want," Watanabe told reporters. "We do owe apologies to the Korean people for what we have done in the past," Watanabe said. "That principle has been confirmed again and again."

In 1984 Emperor Showa told then President Chon Tu-hwan during a visit to Tokyo that it was "regrettable" the two nations had experienced unhappy days earlier this century. But Japan's ruling and opposition parties have voiced strong opposition to a more succinct apology by his son, Emperor Akihito, saying such a statement would be political in nature and would violate the constitutionally defined role of the emperor as a symbol void of political power.

South Korean Ambassador to Tokyo Yi Won-kyong said Tuesday South Korea is fully aware of the restrictions on the emperor imposed by the Constitution. "But the Korean people hope Emperor Akihito will express his feelings about past bilateral relations, though not in a political way," he said in a meeting with former Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa.

The cabinet has decided that Kaifu, Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, and Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto will be responsible for determining what Emperor Akihito says in meetings with No.

The LDP also indicated Tuesday it opposes a proposal by the leading opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP) to pass a parliamentary resolution apologizing for 35-year colonial rule, during which Koreans were forced to speak Japanese and pay respect to Emperor Showa. LDP Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa told JSP Secretary General Tsuruo Yamaguchi that the government exercises exclusive rights over diplomacy.

LDP's Ozawa, ROK Envoy Meet

*OW1605090190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0723 GMT
16 May 90*

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 KYODO—Liberal Democratic Party executive Ichiro Ozawa and South Korean Ambassador to Tokyo Yi Won-kyong agreed Wednesday to make a success of South Korean President No Tae-u's May 24-26 visit to Japan.

LDP Secretary General Ozawa told reporters after the meeting the two also agreed to cooperate in good faith in the future. "I will make my utmost effort to ensure that this visit contributes to the friendly development of bilateral relations," Ozawa said.

Ozawa denied that Korea's request for an apology from Emperor Akihito regarding Japan's colonial rule of Korea from 1910-1945 was mentioned during the meeting, but his statement was countered by a source, who also attended the meeting. According to the source, Yi said he hoped Emperor Akihito would voluntarily express his feelings, to which Ozawa responded it is undesirable to use the Emperor for political purposes.

South Korea has strongly urged a clearer apology than that offered by Emperor Showa, the father of the current Emperor, when then President Chon Tu-hwan visited Tokyo in 1984. At that time Emperor Showa said he regretted the two nations had experienced unfortunate times earlier this century.

Ozawa Apologizes for 'Furor'

*OW1605120890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1036 GMT
16 May 90*

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 KYODO—Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa apologized Wednesday for causing a diplomatic stir with Seoul over his comment about South Korean President No Tae-u's upcoming visit to Japan, top government spokesman Misoji Sakamoto said.

"I am sorry for the furor caused by my remark regarding President No's visit to Japan," Chief Cabinet Secretary Sakamoto quoted Ozawa as saying in a regular meeting between leaders of the LDP and the Government. Sakamoto did not say which remark Ozawa was referring to, however.

A senior LDP official anonymously said Monday Japan need not bow down before South Korea, rejecting a South Korean suggestion that Emperor Akihito should apologize for Japan's 1910-1945 colonization of Korea. The news reports ignited an angry reaction in Seoul, and spurred calls for No to cancel his planned May 24-26 visit to Japan.

Seoul is seeking a clear-cut apology from Emperor Akihito for Japan's annexation of Korea, but Japan's ruling LDP is opposed to the proposition, which they said would violate the constitutionally defined role of the Emperor as the symbol of state void of political power.

ROK Fishing Boat Skipper Arrested Off Tsushima

*OW1505133490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1156 GMT
15 May 90*

[Text] Nagasaki, May 15 KYODO—Japanese Maritime Safety Agency officials Monday arrested the skipper of a South Korean fishing boat for allegedly fishing illegally within Japan's exclusive fishing zone off Tsushima Island, local maritime safety officials said Tuesday.

An agency patrol boat found the 4.96-ton Chong Sin from Pusan fishing 20 kilometers east of the island at 9 PM Monday, agency officials in Izuhara, Tsushima, said. The patrol boat captured the fishing boat and arrested Chi Yong-man, 40, captain of the ship, they said.

Kaifu Meets United Arab Emirates President

*OW1505135590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1303 GMT
15 May 90*

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 KYODO—The President of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Shaykh Zayid Bin-Sultan Al Nuhayyan, met Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Tuesday and asked Japan to play a more active peace-making role in the turbulent Middle East, Foreign Ministry officials said. The Arab leader, who is in Japan on a four-day state visit, his first ever, issued the call in a 45-minute meeting with Kaifu at the Akasaka Guest-house.

Zayid also confirmed in the meeting that Japan will continue to be regarded as the UAE's top priority country for its crude oil exports, the officials said.

The officials said Zayid, who met Monday with Emperor Akihito, expressed his hope to Kaifu that Japan play a greater "political role" in the Middle East region which is consistent with its expanding global economic power.

Zayid was also quoted as saying the momentum for a peaceful settlement between Iran and Iraq is improving and that any country which makes an effort to bridge the gap between the two belligerents "will be worthy of praise from international society." The Arab leader, lauding Japan's past efforts in that direction, called on Tokyo to take further "peace initiatives."

Turning to the protracted Palestinian conflict, Zayid said he expects Japan to increase its role in achieving a settlement to the "inhumane" situation in the Israeli-occupied territories. He expressed particular concern over the mounting death toll of innocents. Zayid assured Kaifu that while such efforts would no doubt be painstaking, they would "bring honor" to Japan, the officials said. He said the role of "a big power" is crucial.

The officials quoted Kaifu as responding that Japan would like to do its "level best" to bring about peace and stability in the region.

Kaifu was quoted as telling Zayid that the UAE's decision to continue a stable supply of crude oil to Japan during the oil shock of the 1970s is "still vivid in my

mind." He expressed Japan's hope that in light of the fact that the UAE is the largest supplier of crude oil to Japan, their bilateral relations would continue to be strengthened.

Zayid reportedly told Kaifu he is happy to hear the premier's warm remarks and would like to "reciprocate" for them in one way or another. Japan will remain the UAE's "first priority" among oil importers, he said, adding the UAE will continue a stable supply of crude oil and gas to Japan.

Kaifu proposed an intensification of bilateral exchanges on all levels and said Japan is now contemplating a plan to invite 75 leading UAE figures to Japan on an annual basis. He took note of the fact that the UAE has made strenuous efforts to modernize its industries, while Zayid has devoted himself to the education of young people, the officials said.

Kaifu pledged in that regard that Japan will continue accepting technical trainees from the UAE and dispatching Japanese technical experts to that country as part of a human resource development scheme.

Zayid said the UAE currently desires Japanese participation in the development of water resources, adding there is a saying in his country that "water is more precious than oil."

Burmese Dissident Urges Election, Aid Boycott

OW1105135790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1323 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 11 KYODO—A visiting leader of Myanmar's [Burma's] antigovernment student organization is urging a boycott of the upcoming general election in Myanmar [Burma] due to the thousands of people who have allegedly been killed, arrested, or tortured since the military government came to power in a 1988 coup.

The activist, Thaung Htun, 30, claimed in an unpublicized meeting in Tokyo with Japanese reporters earlier this week that the general election scheduled for May 27 cannot be "free and fair" since major opposition leaders, including Aung San Suu Kyi, remain under house arrest, are imprisoned, or barred from standing for election.

The graduate of a medical university in Yangon [Rangoon] and a leader of the All-Burma Student's Democratic Front (ABSDF), a major dissident group in the country, said the world remains largely unaware of the 8,000 people who have died opposing the current regime and some 4,000 others who have been arrested or tortured by the present government due to Myanmar's ban on foreign media coverage within its borders.

The release of political prisoners, an end to martial law, freedom of the press, expression and assembly, as well as foreign press and international monitoring of the election and its aftermath are the ABSDF's key demands, Thaung Htun said.

The upcoming election will be "the magic show of the cunning dictators driving toward the emergence of a puppet government to be controlled by the military clique of former leader Ne Win and Saw Maung," the head of the student group said.

Thaung Htun, who fled to the Myanmar-Thailand border after Gen. Saw Maung's coup in September 1988, said there are 12 camps in the area accommodating a total of 2,500 activists. He also said 2,000 prodemocracy dissidents are operating along the Myanmar-China border and 400 others in border areas of India and Bangladesh.

The dissidents are cooperating with the oppressed ethnic minorities in Myanmar's mountainous border areas and are teaching foreign languages along with some medicine, he said. He said his student group was formed in a Myanmar-Thailand border area in November 1988 and is seeking liberalization, democratization, and human rights for all ethnic minorities by creating a "true union nation."

The dissident, who since last October has also toured Switzerland, West Germany, India, and Hong Kong to awaken the world community to the situation in Myanmar, said the ABSDF has been working to increase its influence among members of the nation's armed forces.

Thaung Htun also addressed a recent session of the Geneva-based United Nations Human Rights Commission, which condemned the Yangon military regime for its alleged widespread human rights violations. He urged the Japanese Government to immediately cancel its recognition of the Myanmar Government and halt its financial assistance to the regime.

Burmese Dissidents Denounce Human Rights Record

OW1605132790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1118 GMT 16 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 KYODO—A group of overseas Myanmar (Burma) dissidents Wednesday denounced the Government of General Saw Maung for infringing on human rights in the country and called for a fair and free election.

The International Network for Democracy in Burma, the group of expatriate Myanmar people across the world, urged their countrymen to boycott the May 27 general election, and said the poll is "merely to deceive the international community and to retain their stranglehold on Burma's masses."

The group is currently promoting a worldwide mailing campaign against the election. The letters have been mailed to the Government in Yangon [Rangoon], its embassies worldwide, and also to all the governments in the world, group members said.

The letter said Gen. Saw Maung's promise of holding a fair and free election "falls flat, exposing the hypocrisy of the military junta."

The Myanmar expatriates, noting the call is "a token of respect for the suffering of our compatriots," called on Myanmar citizens to boycott the upcoming poll "for the purpose of opposing the country's military dictatorship."

On Tuesday, Japanese civic groups also mailed a separate protest letter to Yangon with signatures of 166 Japanese lawmakers.

Diet Members Protest Burmese Rights Violations

OW1505132290 Tokyo KYODO in English 1231 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 KYODO—Japanese lawmakers, including Japan Socialist Party Chairwoman Takako Doi, have signed a letter of protest against human rights violations and political repression in Myanmar [Burma]. Japanese civic groups said Tuesday.

Signatures were collected from 166 opposition parliamentarians who are unhappy that a general election scheduled in Myanmar for May 27 will be carried out as opposition leaders languish behind bars or suffer house arrest, said project coordinator Akihiko Yawata. The letter of appeal urged the Yangon [Rangoon] Government to allow its citizens full freedom, saying the lawmakers were "deeply concerned about alleged widespread human rights violations, including the arrest or torture of some 4,000 citizens" in Myanmar.

The legislators also said they were "keenly interested in how the May 27 election will be carried out" and demanded the release of opposition leaders such as Aung San Suu Kyi and Tin U. They also supported the idea of sending international monitors to oversee the polls.

They further warned the Government to end its use of military force against prodemocracy students who have fled to areas along the Myanmar-Thai border and ethnic minorities living nearby.

Besides Doi, United Social Democratic Party (USDP) leader Satsuki Eda, USDP member of the House of Councilors Hideo Den, and Komeito House of Representatives member Eisuke Yamada were among the signatories.

The Burmese Association in Japan, the International Network for Burma Relief, and five other concerned organizations of local residents and members of religious groups, called on lawmakers to help Myanmar citizens create a "genuinely democratic government" by lending their signatures to the letter of protest. Yawata said the signatures were to be mailed by Tuesday to the State Law and Order Restoration Council, the nerve center of the Myanmar Government led by General Saw Maung, who seized power in a military coup in September 1988 by putting down prodemocratic civilian demonstrations.

Group members, along with Japanese opposition politicians, will also submit the copies to the Myanmar Embassy in Tokyo on Friday, Yawata added.

The action was in conjunction with the start of "Burma Day" activities in Western nations, where resident and dissident Myanmar nationals were to hold antigovernment demonstrations and mail letters of protest until the election day, Yawata said. Tun Aye, a leader of the Myanmar resident's group in Japan, said his group initially intended to hold rallies at the Myanmar Embassy in Tokyo but gave up the idea due to Japan's restrictions on such activities near embassy compounds.

Government Urged To Take 'Bold' World Measures

OW1105130890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1232 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 11 KYODO—Japan should take bold initiatives in a broad range of fields based on a clearly defined tenet to help build a new world order, for peace and prosperity, a government report said Friday.

With a view to altering its international image of being a faceless country, the report said, Japan should proclaim three tenets, besides democracy, as the principles for its global activities. The three are promotion of peace, supporting developing countries in their efforts to become industrialized, and contribution to world stability.

The report, prepared by an advisory body to the International Trade and Industry [MITI] minister, is designed to establish the guiding principle for Japan's industrial policy for the 1990s. It stressed Japan has the "obligation" to mobilize its tremendous financial and technological resources to contribute to global stability and development.

Saying that the early 1990s will be a period of transition after dramatic political changes in 1989, the report predicts a new world political and economic order will emerge by the mid-1990s, and mature through the decade.

Through active participation in establishment of that order, Japan should promote economic policy coordination among the countries, strengthen free trade system, and help solve such global issues as environment protection and energy. Toward that end, the Government should advance comprehensive cooperation among industrial countries, international structural reforms, and the current Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The report also called for the creation of new indexes covering trade in services, as well as for bolstering the international system to settle disputes. The 36-page report also gave weight to matters concerning Japan's economic assistance.

It emphasized the importance of supporting developing countries' self-help efforts for development. Japan's aid should be comprehensive and far-reaching. Moreover, loans and grants should have no strings attached, it said.

It also said the government should promote cooperation within the framework of the 12-nation Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation established last year. The report said efforts should be made to prevent China from isolating itself from the world community.

Referring to Japan's own structural problems, the report said Japan should make its systems clearer and transparent to other countries, and promote international harmonization of systems wherever necessary. In addition, Japan should increase the amount of information it sends out to the world, it said.

Pacific Islands To Have Access to Satellites

OW1605103690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0858 GMT 16 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 KYODO—The Post and Telecommunications Ministry said on Wednesday it will allow islands in the Pacific Ocean access to Japanese satellites in order to help improve the insufficient telecommunications network there.

The ministry said it will request the Foreign Ministry to use Official Development Assistance (ODA) to finance the project, which is estimated at about 700 million yen. Under the plan, Japanese satellites to be projected in the future will be equipped with transponders, which will communicate with antennas to be placed on such remote islands as Palau, Fiji, and Tonga.

Currently, the lack of telecommunications equipment keeps most of these islands out of touch with other small islands and foreign countries.

Government Urged To Relax Insurance Rules

OW1605131490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1032 GMT 16 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 KYODO—The Government should relax rules on insurance to allow insurance companies to enter the banking and brokerage fields while lowering the legal barriers separating the life and nonlife insurance businesses, a government advisory panel said Wednesday.

In an interim report reviewing the nation's insurance business, the Insurance Council also said noninsurance companies should not be kept away from expanding into the insurance business, an apparent suggestion that banks and brokerage houses be given access to the insurance market. But the report stopped short of calling for full access by insurance firms to banking and brokerage services, saying that "an entry to fields related to insurance should be considered."

The phrase was apparently referring to insurance companies' demands that insurance firms be able to conduct foreign exchange services and underwrite corporate debentures.

With regard to the present cartel-like system on setting insurance premiums and dividends, the council emphasized the need to make it flexible to reflect competition among insurers in such figures.

These proposals come as a step toward revising the insurance law of 1939, by which Japanese insurance firms have been tightly restricted for more than 50 years.

In an assessment of the environment surrounding the insurance industry, the report pointed out that the links between insurance and other financial services are becoming closer amid diversified needs from customers—a vague suggestion that legal walls between banking, insurance, and brokerage services be lowered. In this context, the report said the Finance Ministry should continue to consider allowing banks to offer insurance policies to expand the channels through which insurance services are provided.

The report also called for promoting disclosure on the balance sheets of insurance companies by drafting rules on converting life insurance firms, mostly run in the form of mutual institutions, into public entities. Because of their legal status as mutual institutions, most Japanese life insurance companies are not required to disclose their balance sheets in detail.

The council will submit a final report to the finance minister next spring.

The insurance industry welcomed the report as holding out for the possibility of insurance firms being allowed to undertake banking and brokerage services. "It's in line with a change taking place right now," said Sumao Tokumasu, chairman of the Marine and Fire Insurance Association of Japan.

The report also received an endorsement from Takahide Sakurai, chairman of the Life Insurance Association of Japan. Sakurai said he hopes that discussions at the council will go further on expanding insurers' access to the banking and brokerage businesses.

But an executive at one life insurance company took a dim view of the report's call for setting premiums in a "flexible" manner. "Given competition under the same conditions, the level of premiums cannot but stay at the same level," the official said on condition of anonymity.

The council's report came amid fears among insurance companies that their expansion into banking and brokerage services would be blocked without positive words from the council.

A review of Japan's financial system is now being undertaken separately by the council and two other advisory panels—the financial system research committee and the securities and exchange council, both serving the finance minister. With these advisory groups near to coming up with final reports, the banking, brokerage, and insurance industries are now lobbying behind the scenes to broaden the scope of their business fields.

Nishime Marks Anniversary of Okinawa's Reversion

*OW1505213590 Naha Radio NHK in Japanese
2210 GMT 14 May 90*

[Text] Okinawa Prefectural Governor Nishime issued a statement today to mark the 18th anniversary of Okinawa's reversion to Japanese sovereignty. In the statement, the governor said that, although the gap between Okinawa and the mainland of Japan has been substantially redressed through public works and other actions, he intends to work for the creation of a new Okinawa, developing toward the 21st century, by resolving issues involving military bases and the conservation of water resources. Nishime stressed that substantial achievements have been made in narrowing the gap between Okinawa and the Japanese mainland, primarily in the areas of traffic and school facilities, through the implementation of the first and second development plans, and other special measures since Okinawa reverted to Japanese sovereignty. He highly praised Okinawa's steady development over the past 18 years.

While acknowledging that the issues of the restrictions on land use caused by the U.S. military facilities and the stable conservation of water resources are among many that have not yet been solved, he expressed his intention to create a new Okinawa, developing toward the 21st century. He said that he will resolve these issues and develop international tourist resorts and unique local industries. Thus, while marking the 18th anniversary of Okinawa's reversion to Japanese rule, Okinawa Prefectural Governor Nishime made clear his resolve to work for the creation of a new Okinawa.

Government Urged To Increase Science Spending

*OW1605113990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0926 GMT
16 May 90*

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 KYODO—The Government should double its science budget to around 1 percent of the Gross National Product (GNP) to shore up Japan's feeble basic science research programs, a government report said Wednesday.

The report, prepared by an advisory panel to the minister of international trade and industry, called for a larger contribution by Japan toward maximizing the benefits that man receives from the development of science and technology based on the principle of "technoglobalism." Toward that goal, it argued, the Government should take measures to augment "basic and original" research, which has so far been given short shrift in Japan's spending.

Japan's total research and development spending surpassed 10 trillion yen in Fiscal 1988, following only the United States, which spent about 19 trillion yen in the year. But the Government's outlay for science research in the Fiscal 1990 budget is only 1.9 trillion yen, or 0.46 percent of the GNP, compared with the 1.2 percent of the U.S., 1.0 percent of West Germany, and 1.5 percent of France (including spending on military studies).

The shabby state of Japan's basic research is clearly mirrored in several recent polls covering Japanese and foreign researchers, in which they gave quite a low rating to Japanese research activities and institutions, said Noriyuki Yonemura of the General Coordination Division of the Agency of Industrial Science and Technology.

The 40-page report compiled by the Industrial Structure Council, suggested the establishment of some new research institutes that are open to researchers from the private, public, or academic sectors, as well as to researchers from overseas. It also recommended widening the sources of funds available for researchers and introducing tax incentives for the private sector to provide financial support for research.

In the U.S., major private funds supply about 6.2 billion dollars of research expenses each year, while in Japan, only less than 100 million dollars are available from private nonprofit organizations.

The report also stressed the importance of research cooperations with both industrial or developing countries to promote global distribution and transfer of science and technology.

Another subject that received big weight in the report is the harmonization between technology and humans and their environment. It suggested that the Government advance the development of more user-friendly and amenity-oriented technology and technology for assisting the aged.

From a view of environmental protection, the report called for better scientific understanding of the global warming phenomenon and the development of technology to save energy.

In terms of securing necessary manpower for bolstering science research, the report said it is important to build independent graduate schools, increase the seats for students majoring in science, and provide opportunities for corporate researchers to further their academic studies.

It urged manufacturing companies to try to boost their perception among students and to improve labor conditions to lure scientific majors who have recently been fleeing from the manufacturing sector in droves to better-paid and high-profile financial or other service sector jobs.

Mongolia

Second Stage of Soviet Troop Withdrawal Begins

*OW1505185990 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English
1712 GMT 15 May 90*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 15 May (MONTSAME)—Second stage of the Soviet troops withdrawal from Mongolia started here today, 15 May. Their limited contingent was introduced into Mongolia on a temporary basis at the

request of the MPR [Mongolian People's Republic] Government in the mid-1960.

The first stage of the pull-out took place in May-August 1989 when an agreement was reached by the two governments to withdraw a "significant" 75 percent part of Soviet troops. Before that, in 1987, the USSR Government returned home a small part of the contingent as part of its effort to reduce the number of Soviet troops stationed in foreign countries.

Then, it was announced on March 2 of this year that a full withdrawal of the Soviet military contingent from Mongolia would be carried out in 1991-1992, with the combat personnel pulled out fully within 1991 and the hardware and accompanying units in 1992.

The current withdrawal started simultaneously in several places. Three large groups counting a total of 26,800 troops, 436 tanks, 375 guns and mortars, 400 armored carriers and 5,430 pieces of other military hardware are leaving from the towns of Saynshand and Tshoir (south of the country), Baganuur and Nalayha (near Ulaanbaatar) and Doronod Province (extreme east of Mongolia).

Speaking at the farewell ceremony in Nalayha, Lieutenant-General L. Molomjamts, MPR defence minister, emphasized the international significance of the Soviet troops pull-out from Mongolia. He said that this step was prompted by the conclusions proceeding from the analysis of the current military-political situation in the world, the trends of its development and by the new conception of the defence and ensurance of the security of the country. The decision to withdraw Soviet troops from this country is an expression of the peaceloving policies of our two countries' governments aimed at strengthening trust among the states in the Asia-Pacific region and the world over, L. Molomjamts stated.

He also noted that the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union would remain a decisive factor in ensuring the security of Mongolia and increasing her defence potential.

In line with a decree of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, L. Molomjamts presented to a number of Soviet servicemen the "nairjmdal" (friendship) medals and also the awards of the MPR Defence Ministry.

The Soviet troops are leaving behind about 50 settlements with all their infrastructure and 7 airfields which are to be handed over to the Mongolian side.

Mongol-Japan, Mongol-ROK Societies Established

*OW1505113290 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 15 May 90*

[Text] The foundation of the two more friendship societies, Mongol-Japan and Mongol-South Korea, became a practical demonstration of a new political thinking and open door economic policy in Mongolia's foreign relations. Their activity is, first of all, directed at strengthening security and expanding cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region.

The Mongol-Japan Society plans to open Japanese language courses, organize quizzes and exhibitions, film shows, as well as [words indistinct] best performance of Japanese songs.

As for the Mongol-South Korean Society, it will work for strengthening diplomatic relations between the two countries established just over a month ago.

Labor Party Leader on Owning Production Means

*OW1505194390 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English
1718 GMT 15 May 90*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 15 May (MONTSAME)—Working man must have the right to own the means of production and the fruits of work, choose whatever activities he or she [word indistinct] and run affairs on the principles of self-government and just distribution. The Party of Free Labour (PFL), which sets forth the objective of creating in Mongolia a humane and democratic society, will work for achieving the above aims, the PFL Central Committee Chairman H. Maam said in an interview to the daily "UNEN". This party, which was formed in mid-March this year, unites in its ranks mostly members of production and service cooperatives, mushrooming now in Mongolia and people engaged in individual enterprise.

According to H. Maam, the PFL is open to the workers of state-owned enterprises, "as they are also to win back their once lost right to be real masters of production". He said that it is necessary to make bold steps today towards handing over to cooperatives profitable state enterprises on the basis of leasing or other forms of contract.

Answering a question about the PFL's assessment of the current political situation in the country, H. Maam noted that today all spheres of social life are in crisis and signs of social regression are apparent. However, a dynamic process of demolishing the bureaucratic system and creating a state based on the rule of law is also taking place, H. Maam said.

In his opinion, all the old [words indistinct] involved in this struggle are trying to resolve the controversial issues not through confrontation that would threaten national unity, but by upholding the common interests of the people and adopting approaches marked by tolerance and wisdom characteristic of the Mongols. This was what the round-table meeting of political parties and other forces, held on 5 May, clearly demonstrated, he underscored.

Soviet Daily Interviews P. Ochirbat on Reform

WA1605112690

For the text of an interview with P. Ochirbat, chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, by IZVESTIYA correspondent A. Nabatchikov in Ulaanbaatar, in which Ochirbat describes the Mongolian "model of reform," see the Northeast Asia section of the 16 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

North Korea

'Grave Military Provocation' 'Perpetrated'

SK1505154190 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1534 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 15 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppets perpetrated a grave military provocation by illegally infiltrating battle ships Tuesday deep into the territorial waters off the west coast of our country.

They infiltrated a Taechong islet-based battle ship of the puppet army into the waters 37 degrees 47 minutes north latitude and 125 degrees 30 seconds east longitude northwest of Tungsan Bay on the west coast of the DPRK around 14:22 and two battle ships deep into the territorial waters west of Tungsan Bay around 14:44 and 14:52.

They hurriedly fled south with their criminal aggressive aims foiled when naval patrol boats of the Korean People's Army moved out.

It was entirely because the sailors and artillerymen of the KPA exercised great patience and self-control that the intrusion of the South Korean puppets' battle ships did not develop into an arms conflict between the two sides.

The open infiltration of battle ships deep into the territorial waters of the North in broad daylight by the South Korean puppets is a deliberate and premeditated provocation intended to aggravate the tensions on the Korean peninsula in pursuance of confrontation and war.

The KPA soldiers are keenly watching with high revolutionary vigilance the new war provocation moves repeatedly committed by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets against the northern half of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets must act with discretion, looking straight into the grave situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula caused by their repeated military provocations.

Letter Urges Denunciation of South 'Repression'

SK0905163090 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1524 GMT 9 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA)—A joint meeting of the political parties and public organizations of the DPRK held here today appealed to the whole world to bitterly denounce the South Korean rulers' repression and immediately take appropriate measures to check it.

The letter to the political parties and organizations of all countries adopted at the meeting says:

Under the so-called "security-oriented politics" beginning last year, almost every day has witnessed in South Korea the arrest and punishment of conscientious politicians, professors, students, pastors, priests, pressmen, artists and other people calling for democracy, human

rights and the peaceful reunification of the country on preposterous charges of attempting to "overthrow the system."

The number of the people who have been arrested by the present rulers of South Korea in the three years after they assumed power more than quadrupled those arrested under the "Fifth Republic" dictatorship.

Among them are Rev. Mun Ik-hwan in his advanced age of over 70, a prominent churchman who was sentenced to a jail term of 7 years on the charge of his visit to the northern half of the country and woman student Yim Su-kyong who participated in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

The South Korean authorities mercilessly suppress the lawful labor movement of workers demanding wage hike and three rights of labor, labelling it as an "illegal act" under the pretext of "industrial peace".

The letter further says:

On the seventh of May No Tae-u issued a so-called "special talk" in which he threatened that he would "strictly deal with" the struggle of the South Korean people. This is a most undisguised "declaration of war" of the dictator against democracy and human rights and a "declaration of all-out suppression" against the South Korean people.

The United States is to blame for the savage violent policy of the South Korean rulers and their violation of human rights, the letter notes, and continues:

The fascist dictatorship has been in force in South Korea already for more than 40 years and the No Tae-u "regime" also is resorting to the fascist policy in compliance with the demand of the U.S. policy of aggression.

The policy of suppression in South Korea is pursued without exception against the northern half of our republic under the cloak of anti-communism and "prevail-over-communism."

The fascist frenzy against us only further aggravates the North-South confrontation, wrecks peace on the Korean peninsula and lays new grave obstacles in the way of North-South dialogue.

We consider that the peoples of all countries who champion peace, democracy and social progress should heed the South Korean people's noble desire for human dignity and rights and render powerful, unsparing encouragement to them in their just struggle.

Contacting the present dictators of South Korea who are maintaining the most ferocious, cruel military fascist dictatorial system on earth against the trend of the era of chajusong means encouraging their fascist suppression and it is contrary to the South Korean people's desire for democracy.

We earnestly call upon the political parties and organizations of all countries in the world to strongly denounce the South Korean rulers' brutal suppression and promptly take appropriate measures to check it.

The world people's sympathy with and support to our fellow brothers who are oppressed in South Korea will inspire the South Korean people's struggle for independence, democracy and reunification.

'Terror-Ridden Atmosphere' in South Assailed

*SK1605043590 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0424 GMT 16 May 90*

[Text] Pyongyang May 16 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u group launched "an intensive investigation" into the "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chon-daehyop), the "People's Alliance" and other dissident organizations and started a wholesale roundup of their hardcore members, charging them with "manipulating protests" alluding to the fierce struggle of the democratic forces which swept South Korea against the "inaugural convention of the Democratic Liberal Party (DLP)."

This is the topic of a NODONG SINMUN commentary today, which says the frenzy of the No Tae-u fascist clique following their bayonet-backed crackdown on the protests of the workers at the Hyundai Heavy Industries and the unionists of the "Korea Broadcasting System" and people of broad strata is creating a hideous terror-ridden atmosphere in South Korea.

The news analyst says:

The whirlwind of bloody suppression the No group is raising in South Korea, throwing off even the false mask of "democracy," shows the last-ditch efforts of those driven to a blind alley.

The traitor No intended to defuse the crisis of his rule through a political coup called "grand coalition" of the pro-American reactionary forces, as if it were not enough to suppress the forces of independence, democracy and reunification by the fascist "security-oriented politics," but it resulted in whipping people into greater fury.

The South Korean people are determined to more daringly fight against the United States and the dictatorship and for national reunification on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Kwangju uprising.

The No group's unprecedented repressive offensive cannot be dissociated from the backing of its American master.

However, the U.S. imperialists and the No group are making a gross miscalculation.

If the No group persists in its bayonet-backed suppression, it would meet the same tragic end as the preceding dictators, and the U.S. imperialist aggressors who have encouraged them would drink a bitter cup.

SKNDF Declaration on Kwangju Anniversary

*SK1605045690 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0430 GMT 16 May 90*

[Text] Pyongyang May 16 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the "South Korean National Democratic Front" [SKNDF] (Hanminjon) issued a "Kwangju May 18 declaration" on May 11 on the threshold of the tenth anniversary of the Kwangju uprising, calling for opening a phase of a new turn in the movement for independence, democracy and reunification, according to radio "Voice of National Salvation".

Our nation will bring the United States, back-stage manipulator and culprit of the Kwangju bloodbath in which thousands of Kwangju citizens were killed in cold blood, to the tribunal of history at any cost and deal a heavy blow at the No Tae-u group which committed the massacre in Kwangju, the declaration said.

Noting that No Tae-u in his "special statement" declared an emergency situation, openly threatening the people, and drew the blood-stained sword of the murderer of Kwangju again, it stated:

The urgent situation calls our people to the square of May struggle.

Let all of patriotic people turn out in the square of struggle to smash the fascist rampage of the reactionary forces and realise the will of the souls of the departed heroes of May, upholding the banner of May soaked in blood!

The blood-stained banner of May is a banner of the anti-U.S. struggle.

The United States is not only a chief criminal of the Kwangju massacre but also the cause of all vices.

There can be no independence, democratisation in South Korea and national reunification without the anti-U.S. struggle to get the United States withdrawn from this land—this is a lesson of blood left by the Kwangju uprising and the sum total of the people's movement.

Our people will achieve independence, democracy and reunification in the 90s on all accounts by valiantly fighting under the uplifted banner of the anti-U.S. national liberation struggle which they have raised in the 80s.

The struggle for independence against the United States is the basic charter of the revolutionary movement in South Korea.

Let us have the U.S. troops and their nuclear weapons withdrawn from this land and frustrate Washington's political interference and pressure for opening market with the nationwide anti-American struggle!

It is an urgent request of the situation to smash the pro-American reactionary conservative alliance.

Let us destroy the "Democratic Liberal Party", a group of traitors, and overthrow the No Tae-u "regime" with an all-people struggle for democracy against the military regime!

National reunification is the supreme task of the nation which cannot be delayed.

Let us pull down the wall of division and open the door of reunification with the vigorous anti-U.S. reunification movement under the uplifted slogan "United States, go to America, and the North and the South to reunification!"

Noting that victory is guaranteed by unity, the declaration called upon all the patriotic and democratic forces to unite around a people's joint front and realise the will they failed to achieve in Kwangju of May with solidarity and joint struggle and simultaneous uprising of all people, not individual, sporadic and isolated resistance.

Student Leader in South Vows Continued Struggle

SK1605054690 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0441 GMT 16 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 16 (KCNA)—Song Kap-sok, chairman of South Korea's "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop), called a press conference at Korea University on May 14 and vowed to direct all strength to the struggle against the "Democratic Liberal Party" on the tenth anniversary of the Kwangju resistance, according to a report.

He is now sought by police on the "suspicion" of having led the anti-"DLP" people's rally on May 9.

He showed up at the press conference at Korea University and initiated the formation of an emergency council of political parties and public organizations to surmount the present political and economic difficulties and counter the reactionary constitutional revision scheme of the "DLP" and urged the opposition party to join it.

He demanded that the "parliamentary authority to investigate the administration affairs" be invoked to probe the real estate speculation of comprador capitalists which is now a target of censure by the people and public circles.

Democratic Groups in South's Struggle Reported

SK1605055690 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0456 GMT 16 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 16 (KCNA)—The struggle to overthrow the "Democratic Liberal Party" (DLP) and support the movement of the employees of the "Korea Broadcasting System" (KBS) for the democratization of broadcasting service is growing ever fiercer in South Korea.

An estimated 6,000 students of nine universities in Seoul held campus rallies Tuesday to carry forward the spirit of the Kwangju resistance and denounce the "DLP"

They branded the present "regime" and the "DLP" as a "military dictatorship which emerged after putting down the struggle for democracy in Kwangju" and called upon "all the students to unite strength to overthrow the 'DLP'" this year marking the 10th anniversary of the Kwangju resistance.

Students of Yonsei University held an inaugural ceremony of the Student Committee for the Promotion of National Reunification before starting an anti-U.S., anti-"government" demonstration.

Over 300 students of Sogang University firebombed riot police, chanting "Desolve DLP". More than 500 students of Kyonghui University and University of Foreign Studies also staged a demonstration.

More than 1,380 reporters of 28 media offices across South Korea issued a statement May 15 supporting the movement of the "KBS" employees for democratic broadcasting. In their statement they urged the puppet government to release all the arrested pressmen and stop at once suppressing the movement for the democratization of broadcasting service including "KBS".

On May 14, sect representatives of Christian churches, citizens and students, more than 600 all told, held a rally of Christians denouncing the abuse of "government" power and waged a sit-in.

In their resolution, they strongly demanded that "government" immediately stop the abuse of power such as hurling "government" power into "KBS" and the Hyundai Heavy Industries and massive arrest of workers.

At the end of the rally, they marched through streets in a candlelight procession for the expulsion of violence.

International Fact-Finding Team Reports on Wall

SK1605051890 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0446 GMT 16 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 16 (KCNA)—The international fact-finding team which had investigated the concrete wall built in the area South of the Military Demarcation Line (MDL) of Korea in its report issued in Paris on May 11 said that there exists the concrete wall.

The report said that the international fact-finding team visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea over April 26-May 2, 1990 and investigated the areas of Paju and Yonchon Counties adjacent to the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) of the MDL and thus confirmed with binoculars and the naked eyes the existence of the concrete wall with pill boxes at various spots, took photographs of and videotaped it on the spot.

Stating that the team made a round of the DMZ in Panmunjom and received from representatives of the North side to the Military Armistice Commission many data and documents on the concrete wall, the report continued:

According to the data, the concrete wall 5-8 metres in height, 10-19 metres in lower width and 3-7 metres in upper width is built along the whole length of the MDL extending more than 240 kilometres.

The fact-finding team came back to Pyongyang and met and had a conversation with a former officer and two soldiers of South Korea who came over to the North in the period of 1981-1988 while serving in the "front line" area of the South side, that is, in the MDL, and grasped the real state of the concrete wall, the process of its building, its scale and characteristics through their accounts.

Basing itself on these accounts and the data obtained by it in the course of its spot investigation, the international fact-finding team clearly confirmed that there exists the concrete wall in the area South of the DMZ along the MDL bisecting Korea into two.

Before leaving Korea, the team was received by His Excellency President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, informed him of the results of its investigation and expressed its hope that the United Nations which is carrying out an international mission will send fact-finding teams to the areas of the two sides of the MDL to witness the existence of the wall of division and take steps for promoting detente in Korea and dialogue for reunification.

The president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea affirmatively responded to this opinion and said that he would work in that direction.

The international fact-finding team expressed satisfaction with this.

The team drew the conclusion that it should exploit all means to broadly inform the world public that the existence of the barrier of division in Korea is a stark reality which admits of no dispute.

The team decided to conduct an active work with international organisations, governments, political parties and public organisations of various countries to induce them to demand the removal of the concrete wall and contribute to detente in Korea and its peaceful reunification.

The team consisted of Willy Burgeon, member of the bureau of the Belgian Socialist Party and chairman of the Vallon District Committee of Belgium, Roger Dafflon, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Switzerland and ex-mayor of Geneva; retired Greek General Georges Pattas, president of the Committee for Struggle Against Foreign Military Bases; and Guy Dupre, secretary general of the International Liaison Committee for the Reunification and Peace of Korea.

Ambassador to China Denounces ROK, Japan

*SK1605085890 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1300 GMT 13 May 90*

[Text] On 12 May, a press conference was held at our country's embassy in China in connection with the act of suppressing human rights in South Korea and anti-Republic and anti-youth maneuvers by the Japanese authorities. A picture of Kim Il-song was hung in front of the place where the press conference was held. Reporters of Chinese papers, news agencies, and broadcasting media were on hand at the press conference. Chu Chang-chun, our country's ambassador to China, spoke at the press conference.

He first revealed that the South Korean fascist hangmen are brutally suppressing the just struggle of the workers, youth, and students, and that they are openly carrying out the atrocity of suppressing human rights by laying the injustice guilt on the people from all walks of life who are insisting upon the country's peaceful reunification. He also indicated that due to this kind of atrocity by the rascals, South Korea today has been changed into a living hell, a wretched region where human rights are being infringed upon, and where fascist oppression is dominant.

He stated that this kind of situation in South Korea shows that the democracy that the No Tae-u puppet clique is calling for is only empty talk and that it is nothing but a deceitful drama. He warned that if today's fascist tyranny is not ended, it will be inevitable that the bloodshed that occurred in Kwangju with the tragedy of many people's lives being sacrificed will happen again.

He revealed that the United States has to take the fundamental responsibility for democracy being utterly trampled in South Korea and for the act of obliterating human rights which is now at its worst. He severely denounced the criminal act of the No Tae-u fascist clique who is clinging to the fascist policy according to the demand of the aggressive policy of the U.S.

He said that today's fascist madness by the South Korean fascist hangmen only aggravates confrontation between the North and South, destroys peace, and creates a barrier to North-South dialogue. He appealed to the people of various countries to give active support and encouragement to the South Korean people's just struggle to find man's dignity and rights.

He also disclosed the recent reckless provocative maneuvers by the Japanese authorities opposing our Republic and the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan [Chongnyon], which has become stronger, indicated that this and similar actions prove that the beast-like suppression by the Japanese authorities is a product of the wicked and treacherous political scheme which was fabricated by Japan and the South Korean puppets in advance.

He revealed that even though the Japanese authorities are babbling that they want contact and dialogue with

our country, they are regaining our republic and Chongnyon with hostility and are scheming various stratagems toward them. He severely denounced the raving maneuvers of the Japanese reactionaries working to destroy the Chongnyon organization and to obliterate the patriotic movement of the Koreans living in Japan.

He condemned that suppressive maneuvers of the Japanese reactionaries toward Chongnyon and the Korean citizens in Japan which are acts directly contradicting the intention of the Japanese people and progressive forces who want to maintain friendly relationships with the people of the two countries of Korea and Japan. He urged that the rascals immediately stop their hooligan-like reckless acts.

He warned that if the Japanese authorities act differently internally and externally and are inconsistent in speech and action regardless of our warnings, and continue the hostile policy toward our republic and continue to suppress Chongnyon and the Korean citizens in Japan, they will be responsible for all consequences arising therefrom.

Daily Comments on U.S. Forces, Nuclear Weapons

*SK1605102190 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1001 GMT 16 May 90*

[Text] Pyongyang May 16 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN in a signed article today brands the scheme of the U.S. imperialists to stay in South Korea as an anachronistic act which not only totally contradicts the will and demand of the Korean people but also goes against the trend of the history.

The paper says:

It is contradictory, above all, to the trend of the times towards chajusong.

By leaving their aggression forces and nuclear weapons in South Korea the U.S. imperialists intend to keep hold on that part of Korea as their colony and military base and nuclear forward base for an indefinite period and, to this end, obstruct the reunification of our country and create "two Koreas".

Their scheme to keep South Korea under their occupation is a dominationist policy to keep our country divided into two for good and bar our nation from attaining independence.

Such policy of the U.S. imperialists totally runs counter to the demand of our times when it is on the order of the day to completely eliminate all manner of dominationism and colonialism and fully realise the sovereignty of all countries and nations.

Their design to perpetuate their occupation of South Korea goes against the trend of the times towards disarmament and detente.

The U.S. imperialists intend to leave their aggression troops and nuclear weapons in South Korea, come what

may, and reinforce them, refusing to withdraw them. This is well borne out by the so-called "three-stage troop reduction" program recently put forward by them.

This intention indicates that there is no change in their aggressive purpose in Korea and, instead, they are more viciously and craftily manoeuvring to attain it. According to the aggressive Asia-Pacific strategy, they attach a greater importance to South Korea and are pursuing a policy of showdown of strength to attack the DPRK and other Asian countries with it as an anti-communist bulwark and a nuclear forward base.

As long as South Korea remains under the U.S. imperialist occupation, it is impossible to bring peace to the Korean peninsula or to reunify Korea or to guarantee peace in the Far East and Asia and, furthermore, the world peace.

The U.S. imperialists must stop the vicious moves to perpetuate their occupation of South Korea and take practical measures to withdraw their troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea in keeping with the trend of the times.

Chongnyon Protests Japanese Police Crackdown

*SK1505224190 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1505 GMT 15 May 90*

[Text] Tokyo May 13 (KNS-KCNA)—Officials of the general Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and Koreans in Japan keep up their struggle in protest against search and seizure at a Korean school and Chongnyon organisations by Japanese police.

Pak Kwang-taek, chairman of the Union of Korean Teachers in Japan, Son Chong-to, chairman of the Central Educational Association of Koreans in Japan, and other delegates of educational institutions of Chongnyon went to the Japanese Metropolitan Police Office and lodged a stern protest with it against its search into the Tokyo Korean Middle and High School.

They were accompanied by Koken Nosaka, socialist member of the House of Representatives of Japan.

The delegates handed to the metropolitan police office a request addressed to the superintendent-general of metropolitan police demanding that the Japanese authorities renounce the hostile and discriminative policy against Chongnyon and national education of Koreans in Japan, apologize for the recent suppression, immediately release the arrested Koreans and return the confiscated papers and the Japanese police authorities admit the right to national education of the Korean citizens in Japan and not to repeat interference in and suppression of schools.

On the same day, the delegates called a news conference and elaborated on the essential nature of the incident and stressed that such act of national discrimination must not occur again in the future.

That day the Shinjuku chapter of the Tokyo metropolitan headquarters of Chongnyon formed a request group and staged a protest struggle against the Shinjuku Police Station.

Koreans of the Kanamachi branch of the Katsushika chapter of the Tokyo metropolitan headquarters of Chongnyon held a meeting in denunciation of the suppression by the Japanese authorities.

Kim Il-song Meets With Italian Visitor

*SK0905110790 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1032 GMT 9 May 90*

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received Ilario Fiore, chief of the bureau of the Italian Radio and Television for the Far East in Beijing, on a visit to Korea.

Present there were Kim Yong-sun, director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Yi Chol-sin, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guest in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

He was presented with a gift by the guest. He arranged a luncheon for the latter.

WPK Sends Birthday Greeting to Irish Communist

*SK1505102990 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1021 GMT 15 May 90*

[Text] Pyongyang May 15 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] sent warm congratulations on May 14 to Proinsias de Rossa, president of the Workers' Party of Ireland [WPI], upon his 50th birthday.

The WPK Central Committee in its message expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties would continue developing favourably and wished him greater success in his responsible work to implement the tasks set forth at the annual convention of the WPI held some time ago.

WPK Delegation Departs for PRC 9 May

*SK0905110390 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1027 GMT 9 May 90*

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and chief secretary of the North Hamgyong provincial committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], left here today for China.

It was seen off at Pyongyang railway station by Han Song-yong, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, Kim Yang-kon, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central

Committee, and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Wen Yezhan and Chinese Consul General in Chongjin Jie Qihua.

Photo Exhibit Marks Ho Chi Minh's Birthday

*SK1505050390 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0431 GMT 15 May 90*

[Text] Pyongyang May 15 (KCNA)—A photo exhibition opened on the occasion of the centenary of the birth of Ho Chi Minh.

The opening ceremony was held here on May 14.

Invited there were Nguyen Van Trong, Vietnamese ambassador to Korea, and his embassy officials.

Present there were Yi Kwan-su, vice-chairman of the Education Commission and chairman of the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Association, O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and working people in the city.

Speeches were exchanged at the opening ceremony.

The participants saw the pictures showing the revolutionary activities of Comrade Ho Chi Minh and the achievements made by the Vietnamese people in the revolution and construction.

Then they appreciated a Vietnamese film.

Greetings Sent to New Afghan Prime Minister

*SK1405115890 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1047 GMT 14 May 90*

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA)—Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Fazl Haq Khaliqyar on his appointment as prime minister of the Republic of Afghanistan.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future in accordance with the idea of independence, friendship and peace and on the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement, the message wishes him fine success in his responsible work for national reconciliation and unity and for peace and stability of the country.

Afghan, Iranian Delegations Arrive in Pyongyang

*SK1605053290 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0445 GMT 16 May 90*

[Text] Pyongyang May 16 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Ministry of Mines and Industries of the Republic of Afghanistan led by its Minister Muhammad Eshaq Kawa, and a government cultural and friendship delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran led by Musa Hoseyni, general director of the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance, arrived in Pyongyang on May 15 by air.

Daily Praises Nation's Friendship With Iran

*SK1605060490 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0502 GMT 16 May 90*

[Text] Pyongyang May 16 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the beginning of the Korea-Iran friendship week.

The article says that Korea and Iran established friendly relations long ago and have supported and cooperated with each other. These relations are today growing stronger and developing in the common struggle for independence against imperialism.

The author of the article says:

The Pyongyang visit of His Eminence Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the then president of the Islamic Republic of Iran and now the Islamic leader of Iran, upon the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song one year ago was a historical event which lifted the friendship and cooperation between the two countries and two peoples to a new, higher stage.

The Iranian people are now actively striving to consolidate the stability of the country and national unity, powerfully accelerate post-war rehabilitation and construction and build an independent, prosperous new Iran.

The Iranian government and people are struggling vehemently against the criminal moves of the imperialists who are crudely violating the sovereignty of Iran and insulting Moslem. His Eminence Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the Islamic leader of Iran, declared that the malignant propaganda by imperialists, the U.S. imperialists in particular, must be thwarted.

Our people express firm solidarity with the Iranian people in their just struggle.

The growing friendship and cooperation between our two countries are greatly conducive to intensifying the common struggle for promoting the building of a new society in the two countries and achieving Chajusong against imperialism and dominationism.

Treasuring their friendship and cooperation with the Iranian people, the Korean people will in the future, too, as in the past, actively strive to expand and develop them.

The Korean people sincerely wish the Iranian people new success in their future struggle for building an independent, prosperous new Iran.

DPRK Leaders Attend Urban Activists Meeting

*SK1405074090 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1225 GMT 10 May 90*

[Excerpts] A national meeting of activists in the urban management domain was held at the People's Palace of Culture on 9 and 10 May. A portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, was hung in front of the meeting site. [passage omitted]

Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party Korea [WPK] and premier of the State Administration Council; Comrades Chong Chun-ki and Kang Hui-won, alternative members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premiers of the State Administration Council; Comrade Pak Nam-ki, secretary of the party Central Committee; and functionaries concerned, including Yi Chol-pong, (Yi Chae-kyun), (Cho Kyong-sun), and (Yim Tok-chae), attend the meeting together with activists in urban management domain. [passage omitted]

Pride in 'Superior' Socialist System Stressed

*SK1505020590 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0100 GMT 2 May 90*

[NODONG SINMUN 2 May editorial: "Let Us Further Glorify the Pride and Honor of Living Under the Most Superior Socialist System"]

[Text] Today, all party members and working people throughout the country, holding to the New Year address of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the decisions of the party plenary session, are vigorously pushing ahead with the grand forward movement of socialism.

What is important in order to more vigorously push ahead with this movement is for all party members and working people to deeply cherish the great pride and confidence of living under the most superior socialist system in their hearts, and further glorify this pride and confidence.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: By making the people deeply cherish in their hearts the unparalleled superiority of our socialist system and by making them know how it was gained, we should see to it that they defend the achievements of the revolution with their life, and further glorify the chuche-based socialist system.

The pride and confidence in the superiority of the socialist system is an important ideological and mental trait which the revolutionary people should have.

(?Faith) in the socialist system is not only a high form of self-esteem, which is based on a firm confidence in the superiority of the socialist system and in its invincible vitality, but also an important ideological guarantee for national independent consciousness.

The socialist system of our country is the most superior man-centered society, where the great chuche idea has been applied. Our socialist system is the chuche-oriented socialist system which our people chose and built by themselves under the banner of the chuche idea and the most advantageous society of the people, where the working people are the masters of everything and all things of society serve the popular masses. Incomparably great is the pride of our people who lead an independent

and creative life to their heart's content as the true masters of the state and society, under the socialist system of *chuche* unique in idea, theory, and method of guidance.

Only when we cherish this pride deep our hearts can we more energetically fight for prosperity and development of this system. That all people take a deep confidence in our country's socialist system is a great compelling force to effect a new revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction.

Only when we take great pride and confidence in our country's socialist system can everyone be a creator of exploits in the struggle to realize the party's intention to more properly construct the socialist system as required by the leader. Taking more pride and confidence in the superiority of our socialist system is important in frustrating antisocialist moves of the enemies, who are becoming more ferocious with each passing day, and in highly displaying the pride and honor of the socialist system.

What is important in cherishing the pride of living and carrying out the revolution under the most superior socialist system is, above all, to wholeheartedly bear in mind the benevolence of the party and the leader that have established the most superior socialist system, and is to have the unshakable determination to accomplish the cause of socialism to the end under the leadership of the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song embarked early on the road of the revolution, established the *chuche* idea, secured a historical basis for the most unshakable socialism, constantly founded *chuche*, and set up the most superior socialist system in accordance with our country's specific situation and our people's desire.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who has been glorifying the socialist system of *chuche*, has clearly elucidated all theoretical and practical questions on socialism, and has wisely led the cause of socialism. By so doing, he has more highly displayed the superiority and validity of our socialist system of *chuche*, and has highly demonstrated its honor and might.

Through practical life experience, our people deeply cherish in their hearts the fact that they are enjoying a rewarding life and happiness under the most unshakable and superior socialist system. This is because our people have upheld the beloved and respected Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader without even slightest deviation regardless of changes in any situation, and because of the wise leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The wise leadership of the party and the leader is a basic wellspring of our people's pride and confidence in our socialist system. Because they take more pride and confidence of living under the superior and firm socialist system, all party members and the working people should more deeply cherish the benevolence of the beloved and respected leader and of dear Comrade Kim

Chong-il, who founded and glorified this system. In addition, they should be more firmly steadfast in their determination to persistently follow the road of the revolution to the end, under the leadership of the party.

To have a firm determination to accomplish the cause of socialism to the end under the great leadership of the party and the leader, it is important to take pride in constructing socialism with the most correct line and policy.

All lines, policies, and plans of our party—including, our party's program on modelling the entire society on the *chuche* idea; the three revolution lines—ideological, technological, and cultural; the policy of thorough embodiment of the Chongsanri method and Taean work system; and the splendid socialist construction plan which our party is currently pushing ahead—are most correct, noble, great, and bold.

All party members and the working people should take a firm confidence in the correctness of our party's lines and policies; think and act only according to demands of party's lines and policies; and thoroughly embody them.

What is important in deeply cherishing pride and confidence of living under the most superior socialist system is to deeply understand the principle on the superiority of the socialist system of *chuche*. This is because pride and confidence in the socialist system proceed from deeply understanding the its essential superiority and vitality.

Our country's socialist system is very superior, because it accepts the popular masses-centered great *chuche* idea as the idea, theory, and method of guidance.

Due to the embodiment of the *chuche* idea, the dignity and honor of human beings are brilliantly shining in our country. In addition, the leader, the party, and the masses constitute a single social-political life; the entire people share life and death and weals and woes; altogether, they live equally well; and sound and noble ethos of cultural and moral life are flourishing in the whole society.

All party members and the working people should more deeply recognize such a superiority of our country's socialist system, and deeply cherish pride and confidence in the socialist system. Also, what is important the principle of the superiority of the socialist system is to firmly arm themselves with the *chuche* theory of socialism and communism, which has been elucidated by our party.

In the historical works of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, basic questions arising in displaying the superiority of the socialist system are comprehensively elucidated. In particular, clearly elucidated in his works are on the question of the essential of the man-centered socialist system; on the question of the essential superiority of our socialist system in view of the superiority of the *chuche*

idea, theory, and method of guidance; and other questions arising in displaying the superiority of the socialist system.

We should further deepen the study on works of the party and should clearly understand the great superiority and invincible vitality of the socialist system.

In order to take deep pride and confidence in the superiority of our country's socialist system, we should be well aware of the reactionary nature and corruption of capitalist society.

Capitalist society is an antipeople and reactionary society, in which only a few exploit by plundering and suppressing a great majority of the popular masses. The basic characteristics of the current capitalist social life are a crippled material life, a poor spiritual and cultural life, and a reactionary political life.

All party members and the working people should clearly know the real features of decadent and ailing capitalist system and the inevitability of its doom, and have a constant contempt for the capitalist system. And, they should take a firm pride and confidence in socialism.

What is important in cherishing pride and confidence in socialism is also to deeply understand the superiority of socialism through the great reality of our country and their practical life.

Our people, who had been ignorant and foolish under colonial and servile conditions in the past, currently enjoy the most worthwhile life under the superior socialist system. All party members and working people should clearly be aware that such basic changes around them would have been impossible without the socialist system.

In addition, they should take a deeper pride and confidence in living and carrying out the revolution under the *chuche*-based fatherland under the leadership of the great party, through outstanding miracles and events, which were created in the history of the fatherland and the nation under the leadership of our party, during the days for carrying out the cause of modeling the entire society on the *chuche* idea; and, in particular, through the great monumental structures, including the world-wide *Sohae* Lockgate.

Through practical struggles to realize the party's intention, our party members and working people should glorify the pride and confidence of living under the most superior socialist system.

Today, our party is pushing ahead with an unprecedented plan of socialist construction for prosperity and development of the country and for permanent happiness of our people.

Upholding the slogan, "Once Decisions Are Made by the Party, We Will Carry Through Them," all party members and the working people should further strengthen the economic might of the country by producing more

and saving more to the utmost, and should effect an epoch-making turn in the people's life.

We should increase the production of electrical power, coal, and iron as required by the party; quickly develop light industry; and build dwelling houses on a large scale.

Let us all deeply cherish in our hearts the pride and confidence of living under the most superior socialist system under the great leadership of the party and the leader, and effect a greater upsurge in socialist construction.

Editorial Urges Increased Goods Production

SK1505070790 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
0007 GMT 8 May 90

[NODONG SINMUN 8 May editorial: "Let Us Firmly Give Priority To Producing First-Stage and Second-Stage Processed Goods"]

[Text] In the struggle to implement the New Year's address of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the decision of the 17th plenary session of the 6th party Central Committee, a new great upsurge is being effected in all sectors of the national economy. An important problem in effecting a great upsurge in the socialist economic construction in the nineties is to firmly give priority to the production of first-stage and second-stage processed goods.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Raw materials are an important factor which is indispensable for production. No matter what good facilities and equipment may be available, if raw materials are not provided, production cannot be performed.

Giving priority to the production of first-stage and second-stage processed goods is a prerequisite to regularizing production at a high level and to accelerating socialist economic construction at a rapid pace. First-stage and second-stage processed goods are raw materials and materials which are used in the process following industrial production. Without raw materials and materials, which are important factors in production, production cannot be smoothly performed no matter what modern production machinery may be available.

Our party has defined it as a basic way for regularizing production in plants and enterprises and as a basic problem which arises in socialist industrial management to give priority to the production of first-stage and second-stage processed goods which is important in raw materials and materials and has consistently concentrated great efforts on this. Only when we firmly give priority to the production of first-stage and second-stage processed goods can we not only supply sufficient raw materials and materials to plants and enterprises as contracted and, thus, regularize production at a high level, but we also see to it that all sectors of the national

economy can be more vigorously developed in conformity with the demands of the all-out march of the nineties.

Giving priority to the production of first-stage and second-stage processed goods is an important task to have the already provided economic foundation prove its worth and to enhance the vitality of the economic management system of our own style. The economic foundation in our country today has huge production potential. Our party appealed to the people to wage the struggle for increasing production and practicing conservation in the party plenary session in order to fully enhance the strength of this mighty economic foundation.

Only when sufficient raw materials and materials are supplied to plants and enterprises by giving priority to the production of first-stage and second-stage processed goods can the existing means of production be operated at full capacity and more reserves for increasing production and for practicing conservation be mobilized by further enhancing the revolutionary zeal of party members and the working people who have risen up in the struggle for increasing production and practicing conservation. We have the taean work system, the most superior economic management system of our style which is based on the chuche idea and which accords with principles of socialism and with the specific situation of our country. Giving priority to the production of first-stage and second-stage processed goods is very important work which enables us to fully demonstrate this unique economic management system of chuche and its vitality.

The work of expanding the production of raw materials and materials on a large scale by giving priority to the production of first-stage and second-stage processed goods is not a simple, working-level task, but is a very important task to fully enhance the genuine superiority and might of the most superior socialist economic system of our country.

With his deep insight into such realistic demands, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has recently elucidated in detail the significance of decisively giving priority to the production of first-stage and second-stage processed goods and ways and means for its solution. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's recent teaching on this constitutes not only an important occasion for an epochal turn in the development of our socialist economy, but is also a programmatic guideline which makes it possible to fly the flag of victory on the new high peak of socialist construction.

Functionaries, party members, and the working people in all sectors of the national economy should effect greater upsurges in socialist economic construction by thoroughly implementing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teaching. What is important in this is to regard the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teaching on epochally increasing the production of first-stage and second-stage processed goods as a principled problem for

more smoothly resolving the overall economic problems at the present time and to carry out the work of implementing the teaching in a responsible manner.

First-stage and second-stage processed goods are a most important factor which is indispensable in production. This means that functionaries responsible for production should concentrate efforts on giving priority to the production of first-stage and second-stage processed goods while regarding it as one of the most cardinal problems in economic management. Production has been properly carried out in plants and enterprises in our country and, as a result, the national economy has developed at a high speed. This is because, under the party's leadership, economic guidance functionaries have sufficiently produced first-stage and second-stage processed goods by concentrating their efforts on producing them and have seen to it that raw materials and materials are smoothly supplied according to the contracts made among plants and enterprises.

Even now, the party's principle of giving priority to the production of first-stage and second-stage processed goods has not been changed. Giving priority to the production of first-stage and second-stage processed goods is an important work that functionaries should firmly grasp as long as production and construction continue. All economic guidance functionaries who are responsible for economic management should regard the great leader's programmatic teaching on firmly giving priority to the production of first-stage and second-stage processed goods as a high priority task to promote the overall economy one step higher and should carry out the teaching in a responsible manner.

In particular, responsible functionaries in the State Administration Council and its committees and ministries should firmly grasp this problem as an important component in thoroughly implementing the party's demands which call for properly maintaining speed and balance in overall economic development and for constantly increasing production by utilizing the existing production capacity to the maximum and, thus, should materialize it as is befitting to the master.

To firmly give priority to the production of first-stage and second-stage processed goods, it is imperative to correctly carry out planning work. The production process is precisely the process of consuming raw materials, fuel, power, and materials. Only when we establish plans so as to firmly give priority to raw materials, fuel, power, and materials over production and properly carry out the work of meshing these plans can we guarantee rapid development in the overall national economy.

All economic functionaries and planning functionaries, in particular, should scientifically decide the overall national economic demands of raw materials, fuel, power, and materials. To smoothly meet the demands, they should concentrate investments on the extraction industry, power industry, and metal industry sectors and the railway transport sector and should establish plans

on a realistic basis and in conformity with production capacities of plants and enterprises. They should also properly make contracts among sectors concerned, and should see to it that established contracts are thoroughly implemented.

The problem which should be solved on a priority basis in establishing plans realistically is for planning functionaries to deeply mingle with the masses. As the great leader has taught, the masses are teachers in all sectors. Only when planning functionaries mingle with the masses can they clearly grasp the situation and correctly establish plans. Planning functionaries should mingle with party members and the working people in the extraction industry sector, the metal industry sector, the power industry sector, and the railway transport sector; sit face to face with them to grasp the situation; sincerely discuss with them establishing plans on a realistic basis; and establish the strict discipline of unconditionally implementing them. In particular, planning functionaries should see to it that those sectors engaged in the production of first-stage and second-stage processed goods carry out their plans by the day, by the month, by the quarter, and by the indicators without fail.

It is important to properly carry out production organization and command for the production of first-stage and second-stage processed goods. Only when the production of first-stage and second-stage processed goods is given priority can raw materials, fuel, and materials be supplied to plants and enterprises according to contracts and overall production and construction be regularized at a high level. Therefore, economic guidance functionaries should pay deep interest to the production of (?basic) raw materials and first-stage and second-stage processed goods and should go down to lower echelons to properly conduct production organization and command there. This is their duty.

All economic guidance functionaries and functionaries in the State Administration Council and its committees and ministries concerned, in particular, should plan and coordinate production organization and command with primary emphasis on giving priority to production of power, coal, and steel materials and to the railway transport sector. Along with this, functionaries should go down to plants and enterprises, including coal mines, mines, and metal plants and should see to it that they regularize production at a high level by operating facilities there at full capacity.

Functionaries of those plants and enterprises engaged in the production of first-stage and second-stage processed goods should plan and coordinate in detail organizational work to mobilize and utilize to the maximum inner reserves as called for by the party, and should rapidly realize discovered reserves. It is also imperative to enhance the role of the sectors concerned.

Functionaries and the working people in all sectors and units of the national economy should keep in mind that only by firmly giving priority to the production of

first-stage and second-stage processed goods, as well as to basic raw materials, can production be regularized at a high level in their sectors and units, as well and should ensure facilities and materials necessary for the production of first-stage and second-stage processed goods. In particular, functionaries in the State Planning Committee should correctly establish plans under the principle of concentrating investments on the extraction industry sector, the metal industry sector, the power industry sector, and the railway transport sector and should see to it that the sectors concerned ensure necessary facilities and materials.

All sectors and units of the national economy, provinces, and counties should always pay deep interest to [word indistinct] raw materials and the production of first-stage and second-stage processed goods and should provide sufficient conditions to ensure the production of the processed goods. Today's reality, in which decisive priority should be given to the production of first-stage and second-stage processed goods, demands that the role of party organizations at all levels be further enhanced.

Party organizations at all levels in all sectors and units of the national economy and, in particular, party organizations at all levels in the production sector of first-stage and second-stage processed goods, should explain and inculcate the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's recent teaching on firmly giving priority to the production of first-stage and second-stage processed goods and our party's demands among functionaries and the working people and, thus, should see to it that they vigorously launch into the struggle for its implementation with high zeal and initiative.

Let all of us glorify the nineties with new leaps and innovations by firmly giving priority to the production of first-stage and second-stage processed goods.

South Korea

No Tae-u To Visit Japan Despite Controversy

SK1605033090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0302 GMT
16 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 16 (OANA-YONHAP)—President No Tae-u will visit Japan as scheduled despite a diplomatic row over whether Emperor Akihito should apologize for Japan's historic wrongs against Koreans, presidential spokesman Yi Su-chung said Wednesday.

"We have never reconsidered President No's trip to Japan, although there have been different views between the two countries over the Japanese emperor's apology" Yi said.

"The presidential visit should be judged from a balanced and broad point of view for the sake of national interest. If Japan differs with us over a specific issue, then we can respond in accordance with the different position taken by Japan," Yi said.

His remarks contradict local press reports that No may reconsider his twice-postponed state visit to Tokyo unless South Korea receives assurances that Akihito will offer a sincere apology.

The presidential spokesman announced No's 17-member official entourage for the state visit, slated for May 24-26:

Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung;
Justice Minister Yi Chong-nam;
Trade and Industry Minister Pak Pil-su;
Science and Technology Minister Chong Kun-mo;
Korean Ambassador to Japan Yi Won-kyong, and his wife;
Presidential Secretary-General No Chae-pong;
Chief of Presidential Security Force Yi Hyon-u;
Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Chong Ho-kun;
Chief Secretary to the Democratic Liberal Party President Kim Chin-chae;
Senior Presidential Secretary for Economic Affairs Kim Chong-in;
Presidential Adviser on Diplomatic and National Security Affairs Kim Chong-hwi;
Senior Presidential Secretary for Protocol Affairs No Chang-hui;
Presidential Spokesman Yi;
Presidential Physician Choe Kyu-wan;
Foreign Ministry Chief of Protocol Pak Kun-u; and
Foreign Ministry Director-General for Asian Affairs Kim Chong-ki.

President No Meets Japanese Correspondents

OW1405135290 Tokyo KYODO in English 1246 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 14 KYODO—South Korean President No Tae-u indicated Monday that he hopes Emperor Akihito will clearly apologize for the suffering caused by Japan's colonial rule of the Korean peninsula during his visit to Tokyo late next week.

Speaking with a group of Japanese correspondents in the garden of the presidential Blue House in Seoul, No said an ambiguous Japanese apology for its conduct in the past will cause South Koreans to question the sincerity of the Japanese people.

When then South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan was the nation's first head of state to visit Japan in September 1984, the late Emperor Hirohito said at a banquet given for Chon, "It is indeed regrettable that there was an unfortunate past between us for a period in this century and I believe that it should not be repeated again."

South Korean officials reportedly expressed dissatisfaction with the 1984 comments by the late emperor on Japan's 1910-1945 colonization of Korea, saying they did not adequately address Japanese responsibility for the suffering caused by its colonialism. South Korean

newspapers have also called for a direct apology by Emperor Akihito for Japan's past conduct in Korea.

The Japanese Government has reacted cautiously to suggestions by South Korea that Emperor Akihito will make a clear-cut apology to the South Korean president for Japan's past conduct, saying the emperor's involvement in political affairs is banned by the country's postwar Constitution.

Emperor Akihito is scheduled to meet with No and host a court banquet in his honor at the Imperial Palace when he arrives in Tokyo on May 24.

Referring to the 1984 comments by the late Emperor Hirohito, posthumously named Emperor Showa, No said that both the Japanese and South Korean people are well aware of who have been the historical aggressors and victims in the bilateral relationship.

If the aggressors apologize from the bottom of their heart, those who suffered will be impressed, No said, urging Japan to make a frank apology for its past conduct.

A senior South Korean official, who was present at the press conference, said later that No did not specifically ask for Emperor Akihito to comment on Japan's colonial past out of diplomatic considerations.

Regarding a possible visit to South Korea by Emperor Akihito, No indicated that the invitation would be extended quickly if Japan makes a satisfactory apology.

On the future of relations between Japan and South Korea, No pointed to the need to establish a solid partnership between the two countries and take concerted action in the international community.

With regard to Japan's defense buildup, No said that Asian countries have expressed displeasure with the possibility that Japan's military presence could grow in the region and do not want Japan to replace the United States in the military sphere.

Japan should continue extending economic cooperation, however, in order to strengthen the collective security system in Asia, No added.

U.S. Opposes South Korean Contacts With Vietnam

SK1405020790 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 12 May 90 p 2

[AFP-YONHAP from Seoul]

[Text] On 11 May, Richard Solomon, assistant secretary of the U.S. Department of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, stressed that each country should exercise self-restraint in making contacts with Vietnam until the situation in Cambodia has been settled. Thus, he made clear the U.S. stand of opposing South Korea's recent moves to advance into Vietnam for business investments.

Solomon held a news conference at Kimpo Airport before leaving for Southeast Asian countries after he finished his visit to South Korea, which lasted three nights and four days. Stating that "we have discussed, to some extent, ways to achieve a political solution to the Cambodian problem," he stressed that the U.S. position is that each country should exercise self-restraint in making contacts with Vietnam "until Vietnam makes efforts to settle the Cambodian situation."

Solomon, who met with National Defense Minister Yi Sang-hun and Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung during his visit to South Korea, said that "such a stand was conveyed" to high-ranking South Korean officials. Solomon added that even though Foreign Minister Choe expressed strong support for this, Choe indicated, however, that civilian business firms are not under government control.

The United States has banned trade with Vietnam since its defeat in the Vietnam War in 1975.

On the same day, South Korean media reported that the Hyundai and Kia automobile companies are considering opening offices in Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi in an effort to promote automobile exports.

YONHAP Reports U.S.-DPRK Beijing Meeting

*SK1605101190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0954 GMT
16 May 90*

[Text] Seoul, May 16 (YONHAP)—North Korean diplomats met their U.S. counterparts in Beijing Tuesday for the ninth time since early last year, a South Korean Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday.

In the meeting, which was held at a neutral place at the request of the U.S. Embassy, the U.S. diplomats welcomed the recent decision by North Korea to return the remains of five U.S. soldiers killed in the Korean war, the official said.

The U.S. side asked Pyongyang to show more positive attitude toward the U.S. call for the repatriation of the remains of American soldiers missing in action during the three-year war, it was also said. According to a recent wire report from Washington based on U.S. Defense Department figures, about 8,200 U.S. soldiers were unaccounted for at the end of the war, with 345 of those listed as possible prisoners of war.

Other topics discussed at the ninth meeting were not known here but it is believed that the U.S. diplomats have reiterated the needs for North Korea to respect the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Nuclear Safeguards Agreement, renounce terrorism and seek ways to improve relations with South Korea.

DPRK Diplomat Permitted To Visit Washington

*SK1505120790 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN
in Korean 15 May 90 p 2*

[Report by correspondent Yi Cho-yon from Washington]

[Text] Ho Chong, deputy chief of North Korean mission to the United Nations, is to visit Washington on 16 May. He will be the first high-ranking North Korean bureaucrat ever to visit Washington.

Ambassador Ho, after obtaining the U.S. Administration's permission for the trip, is to participate as one of North Korea's delegates in a three-day seven-nation international symposium at George Washington University, which opens on 17 May under the theme: "Asia in Times of Upheaval." With a large number of high-ranking officials from the U.S. State and Defense Departments and National Security Council expected to attend the symposium as observers, high-ranking U.S. and North Korean officials are likely to have contacts.

The North Korean delegation scheduled to attend this symposium with Ambassador Ho is composed of three men, including Choe U-chin, deputy director of North Korea's Institute of Peace and Disarmament, and Yi Hyong-chol, chief of the institute's research section, according to a final decision. Ho Tam, who was expected to participate in the symposium, did not apply for a visa.

An official connected with this symposium explained: The Institute of Chinese and Soviet Affairs invited Ho Tam. Had he applied for a visa, he would have been issued the visa. However, he did not do so for some unknown reason. Although he is not going to attend this symposium, it is my understanding that he will come to visit the United States in the near future for some other purposes.

Delegates from South Korea to this symposium include Han Sung-su, former minister of trade and industry; Kim Kyong-won, former ROK ambassador to the United States; Min Pyong-sok, secretary to the president for diplomatic and security affairs; and Kim Chin-hyon, chief of the editorial staff at TONG-A ILBO.

Government To Promote Direct Trade With North

*SK1505100690 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
15 May 90 p 2*

[Text] Taking the domestic and international situation into consideration, the government reportedly has decided to actively promote dialogue, exchanges, and cooperation between the North and South, putting particular stress on the free travel of separated relatives, on North-South economic cooperation, and on exchanges and cooperation between the North and South in culture and sports.

At a 15 May news conference, Hong Song-chol, minister of the National Unification Board, said: At present,

North Korea does not want to hold talks between premiers of the North and South alternating in Seoul and Pyongyang—an allusion to the North-South high-level talks—at the earliest possible date. It also tries to delay holding the other forms of talks between the North and South.

So, the government is going to give priority to promoting free travel of separated relatives, a humanitarian project, and economic cooperation between the North and South in a way that can provide substantial help to North Korea.

On free travel of the separated relatives, Minister Hong said: If conditions are not ripe, we will call on North Korea to cooperate with the South in allowing those in advanced age to visit their separated relatives. Depending on the kind of reaction from the North, we will also study the possibility of holding talks for this matter independent of the Red Cross talks.

Touching on economic cooperation between the North and South, Minister Hong said: Our plan is to actively help civilian businessmen in their mutual visits, with a view toward turning the current indirect trade into direct trade. We will also work out ways of combining our technology and capital with North Korea's labor to make North-South joint participation in joint ventures with third countries possible.

Government Allows Private Visit to North

*SK1605025090 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 16 May 90 p 2*

[Text] The government yesterday issued to Kim Hyon-yong, representative of the Koronix Co., a written permission which he needs for his planned Pyongyang visit. Kim is the third Korean citizen to obtain the permission, following the Rev. Yi Tae-kyong, a priest active in Japan, and Chang Non-pok, an 82-year-old woman in Seoul.

Kim plans to enter north Korea early next month by way of the United States and China. Kim, who visited north Korea in 1988 as a U.S. citizen, said he does not expect problems getting a visa to enter north Korea as he and his daughter already obtained invitations from north Korea's Committee for Supporting Overseas Koreans.

The former professor of chemistry at the University of Missouri recovered his Korean citizenship recently. When Kim succeeds in entering north Korea, he will be the second Korean national to visit it for personal purposes. Until now, only the Rev. Yi went to the north for private reasons.

In Pyongyang, Kim plans to be reunited with his 58-year-old sister, Kim Chin-suk, who is living in Yonggwang, Hamgyongnam-to.

The government Monday approved plans for Kim Sung-yon, president of the Korea Amateur Boxing Federation, to send a letter to north Korea inviting north Korean

boxers to the second Seoul Cup International Boxing Tournament scheduled in Seoul June 14-20.

It also permitted Pak Hyon-sik, an official of the Korea Baseball Association, to send a letter to Pyongyang to confirm the survival of his family members in north Korea.

Two others, Ho Sung-to and Chu Sun-chip, were allowed to contact their family members in north Korea through citizens of third countries for reunions with them in China.

Soviet Gymnasts To Train in Seoul for Asiad

*SK1605020290 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 16 May 90 p 11*

[Text] Soviet gymnasts will visit Seoul in June for joint training with Korean gymnasts. The Korea Gymnastics Association recently invited the men's and women's gymnastics teams of the Soviet Belorussia Republic to train with the national men's and women's teams, which are now in training in preparation for the Beijing Asian Games this September.

During the June 11-23 joint training period, they will also have a friendship meet, the second of its kind, in the Gymnastics Hall, Olympic Park, on June 17. Nelly Kim, who came here May 11 to train the national team for three months, is the head coach of the invited teams. The Belorussia teams are learned to have several national gymnasts including Seoul Olympic gold medalist Svetlana Boguinskaia.

The association invited Soviet gymnasts in August, 1988, before the Seoul Olympic Games for the first time to hold a Korea-Soviet friendship gymnastics meet.

It originally planned to invite the Soviet national team this time but because of the high cost and the level of the national gymnasts, it eventually decided to invite instead the Belorussia team rated at a quasi-national level.

Exports to East Bloc Increase Over 174 Percent

*SK1405054090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0528 GMT
14 May 90*

[Text] Seoul, May 14 (YONHAP)—South Korean exports to Eastern Europe in the first quarter amounted to 100.86 million U.S. dollars, up 174.6 percent over the same period last year, according to a Trade-Industry Ministry report Monday. Imports from Eastern Europe increased 114.9 percent to 50.66 million dollars from one year earlier, it said.

Trade with Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia jumped during the one-year period, while trade with East Germany dwindled.

Electronic and electric goods, such as color televisions and videotape recorders, were top export items at 57.9 million dollars (up 311 percent), followed by textiles at

21.7 million dollars (up 10 percent) and chemical products at 2.15 million dollars (up 44.3 percent).

Steel and metal products accounted for 11.9 million dollars (up 125.2 percent) and machinery for 20.4 million dollars (up 29.3 percent) of merchandise imported from Eastern Europe, according to the report.

During the first three months, the government authorized three investments, all of them in Hungary.

Daewoo will set up a financing and trading firm in a joint venture capitalized at 50 million dollars and will build a hotel at a cost of 90 million dollars. Samsung plans to build a color TV factory at a cost of 3 million dollars.

Hyundai Strikers Warned of Police Intervention

SK1605022090 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 16 May 90 pp 1, 3

[Text] Ulsan, Kyongsangnam-to—Authorities warned of police intervention in an "illegal" strike by Hyundai Motor Co. unionists as they walked off the job yesterday to press their demands for wage hikes and shorter hours. Defying a warning of a police raid on the plant, however, about 27,000 unionized employees stayed away from their jobs, crippling operations of the plant.

Some 15,000 unionists rallied in front of the plant's administration building to urge management to accept the union's demands in the morning and spent most of the day discussing future action.

Representatives of management and labor met for an 23rd round of negotiations, but made no progress. Both sides only agreed to meet again today.

Labor turned down management's demand to revoke the strike, negotiators said. Management appealed to the workers to go back to work, claiming that the walkout was illegal.

Meanwhile, the union leadership maintained that the strike was inevitable because management took an "insincere" attitude, turning a deaf ear to the union's demands during the previous rounds of management-labor negotiations.

Ulsan Mayor An Kil-hyon and Ulsan area labor chief official Song Mang-ho visited the union office Monday night but failed to persuade the union leaders to avert a strike. They warned that authorities may resort to police intervention if things get worse.

Earlier, a general meeting of union deputies approved a motion to stage an immediate walkout. Both management and labor had failed to narrow their differences on 33 points in their talks that started Feb. 13.

The union is demanding a 42-hour work week, annual 650 percent bonuses and a progressive severance pay system.

Management is offering a 5.95 percent pay hike, equivalent to an average of about 25,000 won while the union is calling for a uniform 82,500 won rise.

Union chairman Yi Sang-pom, announcing the decision to go on strike, said police action provoked union representatives to vote for an immediate strike. He complained that union leaders had been arrested for their alleged roles in demonstrations protesting the police raid on Hyundai Heavy Industries and some plainclothesmen even moved into the plant to search for unionists put on a police wanted list.

Yi said he would intensify the struggle on a gradual basis, adding that he would refrain from street battles and instead employ peaceful means. The negotiation channel with management would remain wide open, though unionists went on strike, the union leader noted.

Autoworkers returned to work from last Monday following a sympathy strike against police action against the shipyard of the Hyundai conglomerate April 28.

Company officials said the one-week strike and work stoppage caused lost production of 11,500 cars valued at 17.5 billion won. About 450 contractors of the plant also suffered a loss of 65.4 billion won, they said.

A protracted labor dispute at the plant would have a severe impact on the economy of this southern industrial city as it would come on the heels of labor unrest at Hyundai Heavy Industries, which is scheduled to resume normal operations today after a 26-day walkout.

Arrest Warrants Issued for 17 Student Leaders

SK1605025790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0237 GMT
16 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 16 (YONHAP)—The prosecution has obtained arrest warrants for 17 radical student leaders on charges of organizing nationwide demonstrations on May 9 that erupted into the largest protests since President No Tae-u took office two years ago.

The prosecution said Tuesday that arrest warrants had been issued for Song Kap-sok, 24, president of the National Student Representatives' Council (Chondaehyop), and for 16 other leaders of the nation's largest student activist organization. Song is also president of the Chonam National University Student Council.

It said the student leaders had organized the rallies to protest the inaugural convention of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party, formed by a merger of three parties.

Chondaehyop allegedly cooperated closely with sochongnyon [Seoul District Federation of General Student Councils], a student group in the Seoul area, to stage a large anti-government gathering in downtown Seoul on the same day. The prosecution said Kim Hyok, a leader of the Hanyang University Student Council, is already under arrest.

An estimated 50,000 students took to the streets and fought riot police. And the U.S. Cultural Center in Seoul and 22 other facilities were set on fire and hundreds of students, civilians and riot troopers were injured during the demonstrations.

The prosecution said it would take stern steps if radical elements were involved in illegal and destructive actions on Friday, the 10th anniversary of the Kwangju civil uprising.

Machinery Industry Shows Signs of Recovery

SK1505025090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0219 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 15 (OANA-YONHAP)—Production of machinery in South Korea was 26.3 percent higher in the first quarter than in the same period last year at 4.425 trillion won (6.321 billion U.S. dollars), the Korea Association of Machinery Industry (KOAMI) said Tuesday.

Based on a survey of 753 manufacturers in five big machinery categories, KOAMI said shipments during the January-March period rose 24.8 percent to 4.207 trillion won (6.01 billion dollars), a sure sign that the industry is in a recovery.

Production of transportation machinery increased 21.5 percent, general machinery 36.7 percent, electric machinery 31.8 percent, metal-working machinery 23.6 percent and precision machinery 43.8 percent, KOAMI said.

Shipments of transportation machinery soared 15.1 percent, general machinery 39.3 percent, metal-working machinery 40.3 percent, electric machinery 31.4 percent and precision machinery 49.3 percent, it said.

Spurred by factory automation, output of automatic production facilities soared 241.3 percent to 46.497 billion won (66.424 million dollars) and shipments climbed 243.3 percent to 44.658 billion won (63.797 million dollars).

Production of machinery such as forklifts and cranes surged 107.9 percent to 142.567 billion won (203.66 million dollars) and shipments rose 115.1 percent to 143.649 billion won (205.212 million dollars).

High production growth rates were witnessed in cameras and optical instruments (111 percent), agricultural machinery (91.4 percent) and mining and construction machinery (56.8 percent).

The machinery industry will continue its recovery, powered by the strong construction and shipping industries, but growth will be sharply undermined by annual pay negotiations, lack of new products, falling prices, low quality and sluggish exports, KOAMI said.

Output of Petrochemical Products Soars

SK1605044890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0249 GMT 16 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 16 (OANA-YONHAP)—Exports of petrochemical products soared in the first quarter as South Korea's manufacturers brought new facilities on line.

During January-March, petrochemical exports amounted to 178,200 tons, an 83 percent rise over the same period last year, the Korea Petrochemical Industry Association (KPIA) said Wednesday.

Exports of styrene butadiene rubber (SBR) leaped 207.9 percent to 11,700 tons and synthetic resins including polystyrene (PS) and polyvinyl chloride (PVC) rose 72.5 percent to 161,500 tons, according to KPIA statistics.

Basic petrochemical products made their maiden appearances on the export scene, with ethylene and propylene starting out at 2,400 tons and 3,900 tons, respectively, and terephthalic acid (TPA) and dimethyl terephthalate (DMT), raw materials for synthetic fiber, weighing in at 2,000 tons and 3,000 tons.

Yukong, Lucky, Daelim and other major domestic petrochemical producers have brought new plants on line, lifting production capacity for the first three months to 1.012 million tons, up 27.6 percent from 793,500 tons last year.

Following completion of their second naphtha cracking centers by Daelim and Yukong, capacities of ethylene, propylene and butadiene grew 80 percent, 79.7 percent and 77.5 percent, respectively, while synthetic resin capacity climbed 24.2 percent with high density polyethylene (HDPE) and PS growing 82.9 percent and 38.5 percent.

Regarding raw materials for synthetic fiber, TPA exports rose 36 percent, caprolactam 19.7 percent and SBR and br 20.5 percent.

Local demand for petrochemical products grew 14.1 percent over last year, failing to keep up with production capacity, KPIA said.

Burma

Embassy Says Ban on Foreigners 'Totally False'

BK1605110090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1056 GMT
16 May 90

[Text] Bangkok, May 16 (AFP)—The Burmese Embassy here Wednesday [16 May] denied that the military government in Rangoon had banned foreigners from visiting the country during general elections there later this month. Embassy officials Kyaw Tin and Ye Myint described as "totally false" reports by Bangkok-based diplomats who monitor Burma saying that the ban was directed at all foreigners "without special dispensation."

Mr. Kyaw Tin said the embassy here was still issuing visas, mostly to businessmen, and Mr. Ye Myint said Burma was also "accepting some journalists." The diplomats who reported the ban said there were rumours that "carefully selected journalists" could be allowed to cover Burma's first multi-party elections in 30 years. Mr. Ye Myint said tourists could travel to Burma on group tours and travel agencies would be given visas if they applied. No one had applied so far, he said.

But two tour operators here specialising in Burma confirmed that the Rangoon authorities told them no tourists would be allowed into the country during the elections. One of them said his company had been told by Myanmar [Burma] Travel Tour, the Burmese Government agency in charge of tourism, that visas were "temporarily suspended" from May 15 until some time in June. Another travel agent said he received similar notification, but was given no reason for the decision.

Burma's military government, which seized power in a coup in September 1988 to crush a nationwide pro-democracy movement, has maintained that the elections would be free and fair. Western countries have expressed doubts, noting that Burma's main pro-democracy opposition leaders are either under house arrest or in jail. Most Burmese diplomatic and consular missions elsewhere in Asia have also turned down applications for visas for the period between May 15 and early June. In Hong Kong, one businessman planning to travel to Burma said he was granted a visa after some negotiating, but told not to go before early June and to check in with the consulate before leaving for Rangoon.

Defense Services' Role in Elections Viewed

BK1605044290 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
0140 GMT 16 May 90

[From the "Press Review" program]

[Text] Today's LOKTHA PYITHU NEZIN editorial, entitled "The General Elections and the Role of the Defense Services," states that the role of the Defense Forces is very significant in ensuring the success of the multiparty democratic general elections to be held throughout the Union of Myanmar [Burma] in a matter of days. The instructions given to the commanders of

military commands and Army divisions by Senior General Saw Maung, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] and commander in chief of the Defense Services, in his address to the coordinating meeting of the SLORC and regional law and order restoration councils held at the operations room of the Office of the Army Chief of Staff on 9 May, should serve as guidelines that must be strictly abided by.

In his speech, Senior Gen. Saw Maung said: To ensure that the history of our Defense Services remains untainted in these elections, we must treat political parties simply as political parties until the election of people's representatives are officially completed. Do not support or encourage any party. In other words, to use a modern phrase, do not side with any party. Be correct, and remain neutral. Take measures to ensure that no party, organization, or individual breaches the law. Act according to the Election Law and bylaws, and let everyone vote freely according to his or her wish. Take effective and decisive action according to the law against whoever intervenes in the voting process, regardless of who that person may be. Do everything possible to give protection against disruption by insurgents.

In accordance with the law to ensure security, provide police security if necessary. In areas close to the insurgents, provide security if the Army is needed to protect the polling booths, but only if a request is made by the candidates themselves. Do not show too much goodwill by sending troops without any request being made. If a security unit has to be provided on request, ensure that the request is put in writing. Even then, do not station soldiers near the polling booths. Know the distance that the troops must be from the booths, and make them stay in designated places.

Those were unambiguous and explicit instructions from the senior general. These instructions by Senior Gen. Saw Maung should be closely followed if one is to keep the history of the Defense Services—which were born together with the struggle for independence and which have been extraordinary in their noble tradition of undertaking the constructive tasks of the nation—spotless in the course of holding the fair and free multiparty democratic general elections, an outstanding milestone in the history of Myanmar.

Since the era of the AFPFL [Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League] in 1958, precedences have already been set by the Defense Services regarding its neutrality in elections and in the holding of fair and just elections. This being the case, and since the conditions today are even better, we are convinced that the elections conducted will be fair and free. We hope the Defense Services, which have made great and outstanding achievements since the time the SLORC began to assume the responsibilities of the state, will be able to work without any mistakes and in strict accordance with

the instructions of Senior Gen. Saw Maung in successfully and irreproachably holding the multiparty democratic general elections, the fourth and final declared major task of the SLORC.

SLORC Holds Talks With Election Commission

BK1505143390 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Members of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] led by Senior General Saw Maung, chairman of the SLORC and commander in chief of the Defense Services, held a coordination meeting with members of the Commission for Holding Multiparty Democratic General Elections led by U Ba Htay at 0900 today at the Dagon House of the Ministry of Defense. The meeting discussed measures to ensure that the multiparty democratic general elections to be held on 27 May 1990 are free and fair.

The meeting discussed whether the presence of troops in the vicinity of polling booths was necessary or not. It discussed movements of some organizations aimed at disrupting the elections, measures to ensure free and fair casting of votes by voters, and speeches and movements by some organizations and political parties that are criticizing the SLORC. Later, the meeting coordinated on the matter of successfully holding free and fair elections—the fourth task of the SLORC—by accurately and correctly observing the provisions of the Elections Law.

The coordination meeting was attended by Senior Gen. Saw Maung, chairman of the SLORC; Gen. Than Shwe, deputy chairman; Lieutenant General Aung Ye Kyaw, member; Lt. Gen. Phone Myint, member; Lt. Gen. Sein Aung, member; Major General Myo Nyunt, member; Maj. Gen. Khin Nyunt, secretary; Maj. Gen. Tin U, secretary-2; U Aung Toe, chief justice; U Tha Tun, attorney general; U Ba Htay, chairman of the Elections Commission; commission members U Saw Kya Doe, U San Maung, Saya Chai, and U Kyaw Nyunt; and U Aye Maung, secretary of the commission. The meeting ended at 1100.

Information Committee Holds 90th News Conference

BK1205101690 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 11 May 90

[Excerpts] The information committee of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] held its 90th news conference at 1300 today at the reception hall of the Ministry of Defense with local and foreign journalists. [passage omitted] At the news conference, U Tin Naing, managing director of the Myanmar [Burmese] Agriculture Enterprise, explained the objective of the Insecticide Law which has been promulgated. The information committee explained the lack of respect of some political parties for the state flag.

First, U Tin Naing, managing director of the Myanmar Agriculture Enterprise, explained that the SLORC has issued Law No. 10/90—Insecticide Law—dated today. He explained that the Insecticide Law has been promulgated to ensure systematic use and handling of pesticides and to protect the welfare of the peasants, general public, and the state. [passage omitted] He said while the insecticides are indispensable in protecting crops and fighting insects, they could pose a danger to humans and animals. Therefore, it is very important to ensure systematic procedures in production, buying, storage, transportation, sale, handling, and disposal of insecticides to protect the environment. He said it is very important to seek supervision from experts to ensure safe handling of highly toxic insecticides. [passage omitted]

He said the law will prescribe a period of two to three weeks before harvest when use of insecticides will be prohibited to prevent toxic residue and harmful effects on health. He said insecticide residue has been found in food from some areas where beans and pulses were stored on which DDT and aldrin had been used. [passage omitted] He said insecticide residue could undermine trading with foreign countries in the long term. In the interest of the state, it is necessary to promulgate a law categorizing the use of insecticides. [passage omitted]

Next, the information committee answered questions from journalists. [passage omitted] In his question, a YOMIURI correspondent, U Myo Thant, noted that in his 9 May address Senior General Saw Maung, chairman of the SLORC and commander in chief of the Defense Services, said some political parties have plans to draft a new constitution based on the 1947 constitution, while some parties plan to draw a new constitution based on the 1974 constitution. Saw Maung said some parties plan to copy and use a foreign constitution. The correspondent asked the information committee what plans there are to clarify this sad state of affairs so there will not be too many voices. He asked if there are any preventative plans against groups such as the Hawke Group and the Phoenix Group sent by the KNU [Karen National Union], which had been reported in the newspapers. He then asked if there are any more constituencies where elections will be postponed as in Injangyan.

The information committee answered that, from the party manifestos of the 93 parties contesting in the elections, it can be seen that five parties want to use the 1947 constitution after amending it, 77 parties want to draw up a new constitution, and 11 parties have not stated their position. The information committee explained that the SLORC is giving priority to holding the scheduled elections as fairly as possible and believes that the drafting of a constitution is to be discussed and decided by elected representatives in the assembly. The SLORC had nothing to say on how the constitution should be drafted.

The information committee answered that the KNU insurgents sent sabotage groups to assassinate state leaders, to carry out subversive activities, and to hinder

and undermine the elections. He said the objective of the insurgents in sending the sabotage groups is to save their declining military prestige and to undermine the work of the SLORC. It said other than the KNU, some political organizations in the other country [Thailand] are giving financial assistance to these sabotage groups. We will arrange for security according to the information we receive on these sabotage activities from the National Intelligence Bureau and frontline regiments and units. There are also plans by departments concerned to collect and expose information on sabotage work. As the insurgents will continue with their subversive activities, we mean to expose their plan with the public's cooperation.

In answering the question on whether there will be more constituencies where the election will be postponed as in Injangyan, the information committee answered that Injangyan has about 30 households [as heard] and that the insurgent threat comes from the KIA [Kachin Independence Army]. Currently, there are no townships like Injangyan where the elections have been postponed. However, we cannot definitely say there will be no such postponement in the future. It will depend on the threat from insurgents. [passage omitted]

The news conference ended at 1400.

Article Discusses Efforts of Student Resistance

BK1505034990 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
15 May 90 p 4

[By James Pringle in Thaung Yin, Burma]

[Text] In a landscape from a Joseph Conrad novel—jungle-covered, cloud-wreathed hills fresh and steaming from a heavy shower of rain—surviving leaders of the Burmese student resistance movement were holding a strategy session. At one side of the bamboo and thatch headquarters, two students lay on makeshift beds, victims of the malaria and blackwater fever that are endemic here in the mountains of eastern Burma. They drifted in and out of a troubled sleep. Pinned to the wall was the red student flag depicting a fighting peacock, first used in the anti-British student resistance of the 1930s and more recently in the pro-democracy demonstrations in Rangoon. Other posters claimed—seemingly rather mildly—that the forthcoming elections on May 27, to be held under the guns of the Rangoon military government, would not be “free and fair.”

The students have lost their two main bases along the Thai-Burmese border—at Thay Baw Bo and the Three Pagodas Pass—since the Burmese Army last December launched their biggest offensive in 41 years against the ethnic minorities that have lived in the mountains around the central plain and which play host to the students. Hardly surprisingly, some of the students have become demoralised and frustrated. Their barracks, clinics and even their “jungle university” have been smashed in Burmese offensives.

Of the 7,500 who originally fled to the border and found sanctuary with ethnic minorities like the Karen and the Mon following the suppression of the pro-democracy movement in September 1988, about 4,000 have returned to Rangoon and other Burmese cities, sometimes to be arrested and allegedly tortured by the ruling State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) of General Saw Maung. Of the 4,000 who remain, 2,000 live a hand to mouth existence in Bangkok, some working at half the minimum wage and fearing arrest and deportation by the Thai authorities. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has issued letters to 385 students identifying them as “persons of concern,” but this is seen as little safeguard against repatriation. A further 2,000 are camped out on either side of the rugged 700-mile-long Thai-Burmese border.

The purpose of the current strategy session, held every three months, was to discuss the attitude of the All-Burma Students Democratic Front (ABSDF) to the elections, in which principal opposition candidates like Aung San Suu Kyi and Tin U are under house arrest or in jail.

The other main—and probably more pressing—item was the current Burmese military offensive, whose apparent aim is to push all the minority armies and students over the border before the elections—already the Karens have lost seven of their nine stronghold. It is just possible, however, that the advent of the wet season—the rains are starting—may save the remaining two, for the present.

The talk passed completely over the heads of the delirious students but it seemed to say something for the spirit of surviving student opponents of the SLORC regime that the sick youths were there at all. “All the students here get sick, mainly from malaria, and some from the often fatal cerebral form,” said one girl student serving as a nurse. Skin diseases, eye infections and dietary deficiencies also play a part, students here say. “Before I was very fat, now I am thin,” sighed Tin Maung Htun, aged 37. (Burmese “student” is a flexible term that can include people up to middle age), as he led a correspondent over a rickety bamboo bridge to the meeting. He had been studying at the Foreign Language Institute in Rangoon and was recovering from malaria.

Despite the losses through attrition, the hard student core is still here at Thaung Yin, or at Wang Ka, which is being sporadically shelled by the Burmese Army or, as they say here, “at the frontline” with the tougher troops of the Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA). The students say they themselves started offensive combat operations in February, but they are thought to be minimal; until then, they had been in a defensive mode, and still losing ground. Perhaps the most daring are travelling in the villages of Burma, proselytising among the peasants. Almost certain death awaits those captured, they say here.

"We are stronger now in quality, if not in quantity," admitted Aung Htoo, aged 38, secretary of the ABSDF political and organising committee. "Most of our students are rather young, conditions are bad, there is sickness and not enough food and clothing. Then there is the problem of weapons—we have not enough arms and ammunition." Aung Htoo, a lawyer, headed the pro-democracy protests in Taunggyi, and had to flee after the army crackdown which left 50 dead in this town alone.

"We will activate the people to struggle non-violently against the elections, and not to vote," he said. "At the moment, some Burmese still cherish the hope that the elections might change things for the better, but after they take place at least people will be clear in their minds that there is no hope in the present set-up for Burma. In the end, the Ne Win military regime will be defeated because after the events of 1988 people know what democracy is. And not only the adults but the young people, even children, have tasted democracy. Even inside Burma people know about the events in Romania and East Europe and this too will have an effect," Aung Htoo said. "Just as there, people dislike a one-party state, whether socialist or communist or anything else."

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Commentary on Future of U.S. in Philippines

BK1605093490 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 16 May 90

[John Doraisamy commentary]

[Text] The future of the American military bases in the Philippines is now the subject of much comment and discussions. Clark Airfield and Subic Bay have been under the control of the United States for many years. But in recent months, there has been a resurgence of nationalism. The typical nationalist viewpoint is that the Americans must leave the bases. Washington's position is that the bases symbolize not only American interests but also serve Filipinos' strategic interests. This is ultimately a matter that has to be resolved by the two sovereign states most directly concerned—namely the USA and the Philippines.

The Malaysian defense minister, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, has commented on the issue of the U.S. military bases in the Philippines. Malaysia, he stated, will accept the presence of those bases. It is entirely up to the present administration in the Philippines to determine the matter. Whatever the administration in Manila may decide will be accepted as correct by Malaysia. This is in harmony with Malaysia's policy of noninterference in another country's internal or domestic affairs.

Also, the American military presence in the Philippines is nothing new for Malaysia and for other countries in this region. It is understandable that they are not openly

voicing support for nor opposition to the American military presence. ASEAN was never thought of as a defense alliance. Each member pursues its own defense policy. The armed forces may cooperate bilaterally in defense exercises and professional get-togethers, but there is no likelihood that ASEAN members will change their association into a defense pact.

Malaysia was the proponent of the well-known concept of ASEAN as a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality, or ZOPFAN [Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality]. This calls for the neutralization of the entire Southeast Asian region. The principle was accepted by the member states at a time when there was considerable great power rivalry in the region. Also, the bitter conflict was raging in Vietnam. China and the Soviet Union also were playing power politics without any regard for the welfare or the sensitivity of the Vietnamese, Cambodians, and Laotians. It was quite natural for Malaysia and its ASEAN partners to feel that neutralization would serve their long-term interests (?admirably).

Their prime goal was and is the pursuit of economic and social progress. The prerequisite was peace and stability. If the great powers could refrain from intervening militarily, the member states could concentrate all their energy on improving living standards. This will be—in the long run—a healthy note of assuring not only regional stability but also international peace.

Malaysia has always demonstrated its willingness to live in peace and harmony with all its neighbors. The defense minister's assurance is further proof of that basic policy.

Fiji's Sitiveni Rabuka Meets With Rithauddeen

BK1405133890 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television Network 1 in Malay 1200 GMT 14 May 90

[Excerpts] U.S. and Philippine officials have begun talks on renewing the leases for bases in the Philippines. [passage omitted]

In the meantime, Malaysia is prepared to accept the Philippine decision to retain the bases if that is the outcome. However, the defense minister said ASEAN will continue to adhere to the concept of a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality—ZOPFAN. Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen said this after receiving Fijian defense forces commander Major General Sitiveni Rabuka at his office in Kuala Lumpur.

They agreed on the need to promote bilateral cooperation in all fields, including military. Malaysia will continue to provide Fijian military officers with seats at the Military Academy. Maj. Gen. Rabuka arrived in Kuala Lumpur last Friday [11 May] for a five-day visit at the invitation of his counterpart, Tan Sri Hashim Ali.

Later, Maj. Gen. Rabuka called on Inspector General of Police Tan Sri Haniff Omar at the latter's office. Speaking to newsmen, the Fijian military commander said his country is asking for military training because

Malaysia has facilities in this field. There are now only four Fijian officers training in this country.

Departs for Home 15 May

BK1505145990 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1430 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Major General Sitiveni Rabuka, Fijian commander of Defense Forces, hopes communications and transport relations between his country and Malaysia will develop further. Speaking to journalists at Kuala Lumpur International Airport before leaving for home today, Maj. Gen. Rabuka said he was bringing home various kinds of important information on the enhancement of bilateral relations. During his five-day visit, the visitor met Defense Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen and Inspector General of Police Tan Sri Haniff Omar.

Singapore

Reportage on Prime Minister's Visit to Turkey

WA1505124190

For reportage on the visit by Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew to Turkey, please see the Turkey section of the 15 May West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Cambodia

Radio Calls Solomon's Remarks 'Irresponsible'

BK1505142090 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 15 May 90

[Station commentary: "Untruthful Remarks of a Diplomat"]

[Text] During his tour of Asia and the Pacific, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Solomon recently recalled in Bangkok what world public opinion had already dismissed. This U.S. diplomat said some Vietnamese volunteer troops were believed to be assisting the Cambodian People's Armed Forces in mopping up the Polpotist bandits in Battambang and Banteay Meanchey. Such remarks can only echo the allegations of the Cambodian opposition factions that are bent on distorting the real situation in Cambodia with the intention of delaying a political solution to the Cambodian problem.

Solomon's remarks this time seem completely different from the statement made by the U.S. State Department in late October 1989 in which it recognized that the claim that Vietnam had totally withdrawn all its troops from Cambodia was substantiated. A U.S. rear admiral in charge of East Asian and Pacific affairs of the U.S. Defense Department's Security Office also stated that although there were some Vietnamese settlers in Cambodia, certainly no Vietnamese Army units were left in

Cambodia. This shows that Richard Solomon's remarks are untruthful and constitute part of a new maneuver spawned by the U.S. ultrarightist circles.

People still remember that lately the government of the State of Cambodia has repeatedly demanded the formation and sending of fact-finding missions to Cambodia to collect information and clear up suspicions. So far, in addition to the fact-finding team sent to Cambodia by the Paris international conference on Cambodia, two other fact-finding teams have come to Cambodia within the UN framework. Soon there will be a third team to conduct a mission in the State of Cambodia. Why did Solomon not ask the truth from these teams?

Moreover, the government of the State of Cambodia has always supported the idea of creating an international control mechanism to control the implementation of agreements by the warring factions and the cessation of military aid to these factions, to enforce a cease-fire, and to verify the presence of foreign troops in Cambodia. If the government of the State of Cambodia has really been hiding Vietnamese volunteer troops, why did it support such an idea? Naturally, a thief would never support investigation by the police.

Therefore, it can be said that Solomon's remarks about the presence of Vietnamese volunteer troops in Cambodia were aimed only at confounding the people in Asia, especially the Philippine people who are demanding that the United States withdraw from Clark and Subic bases in the Philippines, so they would not pay much attention to the danger of the considerable U.S. military presence itself.

Moreover, it seems that Solomon's remarks were designed to encourage the international reactionaries to continue supplying arms and ammunition to the Cambodian opposition factions so they would expand the scope of the civil war in Cambodia, prolong the sufferings and misery of the Cambodian people, and hinder the process of the search for a peaceful solution to the Cambodian problem. Solomon's remarks would also give a better excuse for Samdech Sihanouk, who is seeking to dodge the meeting with Comrade Hun Sen in Tokyo, to delay the settlement of the Cambodian problem. In other words, not only have the remarks of this U.S. diplomat generated the contempt of the Cambodian people, but they have also disheartened a number of countries that are pushing for the success of the bilateral meeting in Tokyo. They are nothing but irresponsible remarks.

Leaders Greet Soviet Officials on 'Victory'

Heng Samrin, Hun Sen

BK1605060790 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] On the 45th anniversary of the Soviet Red Army's victory over Nazi fascism, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and

chairman of the Council of State, and Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia, sent a greetings message to Comrade Gorbachev, president of the Soviet Union, and Comrade Ryzhkov, chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers. The message reads:

On behalf of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and the Cambodian Government and people and in our own names, we would like to extend to the CPSU Central Committee, the brotherly Soviet Government and people, and you, warmest greetings on the 45th anniversary of the Soviet Red Army's victory over Nazi fascism. The triumph has ended the suffering of the people in the countries subject to the ruthless oppression and cruel and savage slaughter of Hitler fascism. It has permitted our world to evolve peacefully.

The Cambodian people who were victimized by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime wish to pay tribute to the great sacrifices made by the heroic Soviet Red Army and the Soviet communists and people who had achieved great successes in the grand patriotic war. The Cambodian party, government, and people are profoundly grateful for the material and moral support provided by the Soviet party, government, and people to the cause of rebuilding and defending the Cambodian motherland, in particular, in seeking a peace settlement to the Cambodian problem. We are firmly confident that the relations of friendship and multifarious cooperation between our two parties and states will constantly develop in the interest of our two peoples and world peace. We wish you the best of health and new, still greater successes in the implementation of the reforms in the Soviet Union.

Hun Sen Message

*BK1605082390 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 16 May 90*

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, foreign minister of the State of Cambodia, recently conveyed a congratulatory message to his Soviet counterpart Comrade Eduard Shevardnadze. The message reads:

I would like to extend to you warmest greetings on the 45th anniversary of the Soviet Red Army's victory over Hitler fascism and its accomplices. I highly esteem your contributions to supporting and assisting our Cambodian Government and people in their efforts to seek a fair political settlement based on the prevention of a return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime. I am confident that the fraternal relations and multifarious cooperation between our two parties, governments, and peoples will further improve in the interest of peace and social progress. May you have the best of health, zealous physical strength, and new, still greater successes in the implementation of socioeconomic reforms with a view to promoting prosperity in the Soviet Union.

Shevardnadze's Special Envoy Visits 11-14 May

*BK1605064790 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT
16 May 90*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 May (SPK)—Yuriy Myatkonich, special envoy of the Soviet Union's Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, paid a working visit to Cambodia between 11 and 14 May.

During his stay he was received by Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of Foreign Affairs of the State of Cambodia. He also held a working session with Dit Munti, Cambodia's first deputy foreign minister.

Soviet-Aided Radio-TV Station Inaugurated

*BK1405102090 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 14 May 90*

[Text] A ceremony was held in Kompong Som city on the morning of 10 May to inaugurate a radio and television station in the presence of Comrade Kim Yin, member of the party Central Committee and director general of the Radio Voice of the Cambodian People. Many comrades from the city party committee; city, ward, and district people's committees; office heads and deputy heads; and city office and unit cadres and personnel as well as buddhist monks, inhabitants, and students attended. The comrade representing the Soviet economic councillor in Kompong Som city and the comrade representing the SRV Consulate General in Kompong Som city were also on hand.

Following the playing of the national anthem and a moment of silence in memory of fallen cadres, combatants, and people, and after Comrade Kang Saran, chief of the Kompong Som city Information, Culture, and Press Service, had read a report on the construction of the radio and television station, Comrade Kim Yin stressed that the radio and television station being inaugurated was an unconditional gift of the Soviet party, government, and people to the people of Kompong Som city. It would enable them not only to listen to the voice of truth of our party, government, and people, but also to clearly see the all-around developments of the country and the world through TV screens.

Comrade Kim Yin went on to say that the enemy of our State of Cambodia is experiencing setbacks on the military field and is making a last-ditch attempt on the ideological field to spread psychological warfare maneuvers to create illusions among our people. Therefore, comrades who are working on the ideological front in Kompong Som city must make efforts in a timely manner to counter all perfidious tricks and maneuvers of the enemy to make our people more confident in the new regime and to spark their hatred against the enemy who is trying to bring the genocidal regime back to Cambodia.

On the same occasion, Comrade Prak Ham, standing member of the Kompong Som city party committee and

vice chairman of the city's people's committee, expressed profound gratitude to the party, government, and people of the Soviet Union and experts from the general department of the Radio Voice of the Cambodian People for giving the station and helping assemble it for the people of Kompong Som city. This is a new achievement unheard of in past regimes. The ceremony ended in a joyous and cordial atmosphere after Comrade Kim Yin and Comrade Prak Ham had signed a protocol on the handing over and reception of the radio and television station of Kompong Som city.

Heng Samrin, Delegation Depart for SRV 16 May
BK1605051490 Phnom Penh SPK in French
0409 GMT 16 May 90

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 May (SPK)—A high-level delegation of the State of Cambodia led by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] and chairman of the Council of State, left this morning for Hanoi to attend celebrations marking President Ho Chi Minh's centenary.

Included in the delegation were Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Yos Son, member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the KPRP Central Committee Foreign Relations Commission; and Im Chhunlim, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee and deputy chief of the KPRP Central Committee office.

The delegation was seen off by Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and president of both the National Assembly and the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense; Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Ney Pena, member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the KPRP Central Committee Propaganda and Education Commission.

Members of the diplomatic corps to Cambodia were also present.

Heng Samrin Receives New Afghan Ambassador
BK1505121490 Phnom Penh SPK in French
1104 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Phnom Penh, 15 May (SPK)—Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and Cambodia's head of state, received in Phnom Penh last Saturday [12 May] Muhammad Isma'il Mahshuk, who came to present his credentials as Afghanistan's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Cambodia.

Speaking on that occasion, General Secretary Heng Samrin informed the new Afghan diplomat of the growth of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces—particularly since the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer

troops in September 1989—in the country's current phase of self-defense, and of their combat ability to prevent the genocidal Pol Pot clique from returning to power in Cambodia.

The Cambodian leader emphasized the goodwill and efforts of the party and government of the State of Cambodia to arrive at a peaceful solution for the Cambodian problem despite the obstinacy of the opposing Cambodian factions supported by the imperialists and other reactionaries, who are seeking to prolong the civil war in Cambodia.

He thanked the Afghan party, government, and people for the support accorded to the Cambodian people.

For his part, Muhammad Isma'il Mahshuk hailed the successes won in all fields by the Cambodian people, considering them successes of the Afghan people.

Meeting on Dry Season Army Activities Ends

BK1405064990 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 14 May 90

[Text] The meeting to sum up military activities during the 1989-90 dry season and set targets for the 1990 rainy season held during the second week of May by the Central Army Party Committee and the Defense Ministry has ended successfully. Present in the presidium of the meeting were Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State, and secretary of the Central Army Party Committee; Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and of the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense; Comrade General Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chief of the General Political Department; Comrade Gen. Tie Banh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense; Comrade Mrs. Men Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chief of the Central Organization Commission; Comrade Say Chhum, member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of agriculture; and some other members of the party Political Bureau, ministers, and deputy ministers.

Attending the meeting were the deputy ministers, deputy department chiefs, secretaries of provincial party committees; commanders and deputy commanders of military regions and provincial and municipal divisions; chiefs and deputy chiefs of various departments under the Defense Ministry; and representatives of ministries, departments, state institutions, and mass organizations in the central region.

After Comrade Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau, read an opening speech commending and

hailing the brilliant feats and achievements scored by the Cambodian People's Armed Forces on the military field, thus frustrating the boasting and adventurous activities of the three groups of Cambodian traitors following the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, the participants listened to a report summing up the outcome of the all-around activities in the past dry season. This report was read by Comrade Gen. Tie Banh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of National Defense. The report clearly underlined the feats, achievements, and important experiences gained during the past dry season by our Armed Forces in carrying out their defense tasks. They continuously smashed and frustrated the perfidious maneuvers of the three groups of Cambodian traitors and brilliantly enhanced our superior position on the military field.

The report also noted the strong points and progress made in organizing, guiding, and commanding the combat activities by commanders at all levels. It clearly pointed out the unity, support, and assistance of local authorities and people and various central ministries, departments, mass organizations, factories, and enterprises in support of the battlefields by founding their efforts on the slogan: Using Combined Forces, Combined Measures, and Combined Means To Attack the Enemies.

The meeting participants listened to reports summing up the outcome of military, party, political, and logistic activities, read by Comrade Lieutenant General Pol Saroeun, alternate member of the Political Bureau, deputy minister of National Defense, and chief of the General Staff Department; Comrade Major General Chay Sangyun, member of the party Central Committee and first deputy chief of the General Political Department; and Comrade Lt. Gen. Nhim Vanda, member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of National Defense, and chief of the General Logistics Department.

The meeting also cited various major combat scenes, such as the battles in Phnum Srok and Sra-nge Commune. The battles scored satisfactory results in this dry season by smashing many enemies and effectively frustrating the enemies' attempt to establish two regions and two administrations. These scenes are key experiences for use in expanding our superior strength on the battlefield in order to advance toward totally defeating the enemies.

The meeting spent two days debating various issues in order to draw new experiences and examine various negative factors arising in the past for use as assets in this rainy season and the coming years.

The meeting was honored by the visit of Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs, during which he informed the participants of the changes and developments of the

situation in the world and in the regions involved with the search for a political solution to the problem in our Cambodia. Also on that occasion, Comrade Hun Sen stressed various important and essential points relating to the situation in Cambodia for the participants [passage indistinct].

The meeting ended successfully in an atmosphere of great pride after Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin delivered a speech permeated with valuable advice and after the presentation of a heroic unit citation to the 5th Regiment of the 286th Division and the 9th Regiment of the 179th Division which, during this dry season, had fought valiantly and scored great feats for our motherland and people.

Sihanouk Responds to Vietnam's 'Accusations'

BK1605042290 Hong Kong AFP in English 0408 GMT 16 May 90

[Text] Bangkok, May 16 (AFP)—Cambodia's former monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk has hit out at Vietnam following accusations by Hanoi that his rejection of a meeting with Vietnam-installed Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen could turn into a major blunder. In a statement circulated here Wednesday [16 May] by his office, the prince, whose followers are allied to the powerful Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge against the Phnom Penh government, said Vietnam was bent on "definitive colonization of Cambodia, my homeland."

Prince Sihanouk, who is to arrive here later Wednesday coming from Beijing, was responding to an official Radio Hanoi broadcast earlier this week comparing the Cambodian peace process to "an express train taking off" following recent talks between top Chinese and Vietnamese officials on Cambodia. By refusing to attend a proposed meeting next month with Mr. Hun Sen in Tokyo, Prince Sihanouk looks like "a passenger standing on the platform," the radio said in its broadcast monitored here. He "wants to show China and Vietnam that his role in the Cambodian issue can not be cast aside," it said, adding: "He only wants this issue to be settled favorably to his individual interests." "If Mr. Sihanouk wants to solve the Cambodian issue, he must hurry up, or he will miss the train," Radio Hanoi said.

Vietnam invaded Cambodia 11 years ago to overthrow a Khmer Rouge regime and install a client government in Phnom Penh. China retaliated by launching a brief but bloody border war against Vietnam in early 1979. But the two communist neighbours, following talks in Beijing earlier this month on Cambodia and bilateral ties between Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem and top Chinese officials, have for the first time since their armed confrontation described the discussions as "useful."

Prince Sihanouk had initially accepted to meet his adversary in the Japanese capital following an initiative taken by Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunnawan, but he later backtracked. In his statement, the 68-year-old

prince expressed irritation particularly at Hanoi's allegation that he was concerned by his own personal interests. "In my political career (...) I have never given any thought to my personal interest. It is because I must defend the vital interests of Cambodia and her future that I refuse to take this ignominious Vietnamese 'train'," he added.

KPNLF Spokesman on Tokyo Talks, Sihanouk

*BK1605043990 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
16 May 90 p 4*

[Text] Prince Norodom Sihanouk has told his Cambodian resistance partners he will visit Japan in June, but has asked resistance Prime Minister Son Sann to negotiate with Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen, a Cambodian spokesman said yesterday. The prince made clear he would be in Tokyo to discuss with Japanese officials assistance for the reconstruction of Cambodia, "not to see or discuss politics with Hun Sen," Ieng Muli, spokesman of Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) said.

The prince formally asked Son Sann to represent the three resistance groups—Khmer Rouge, KPNLF and Sihanoukists—in a letter sent to Bangkok from Beijing a few days ago, Mr Muli said. The prince first spoke of the option in a meeting with diplomats in Beijing last Friday, when he said he would go to Tokyo to discuss aid to his country and suggested that Son Sann—Prime Minister of the United Nations-seated resistance government—could take his place in talks with Hun Sen. But it was not known whether Hun Sen would agree to the switch. The Phnom Penh Prime Minister last week strongly condemned the prince's refusal to participate in the talks, but said he was certain there would be a change of mind.

Prince Sihanouk on May 7 announced he was not attending the talks with Hun Sen as he was taking a "long leave of absence" from leadership of the resistance to devote his time to the reconstruction of Cambodia. But the prince will be in Tokyo at about the same time as the planned talks and the possibility of a meeting with Hun Sen could not be ruled out despite his stated intention, sources said.

According to resistance sources, the Tokyo talks are planned for June 4, 5 and 6. A UPI report, quoting a journalist collaborating on a book with the former Cambodian monarch, said Prince Sihanouk would arrive in the Japanese capital on June 3. Hun Sen has agreed in principle to attend talks in Tokyo, but wants to be sure some progress will be made, UPI reported quoting a Japanese Foreign Ministry official. The main deadlock is over Khmer Rouge participation in a settlement.

According to Mr Muli, the KPNLF spokesman, the prince said he decided to go to Tokyo "out of respect" for Thailand and Japan. Thai and Japanese officials—who had been working on the Sihanouk-Hun Sen talks in Tokyo since Prime Minister Chatchai Chunnhawan made

the proposal last month—rushed to meet the prince in Beijing after his May 7 announcement. Prince Sihanouk arrives in Bangkok today en route to his residence on the Cambodian border. He is to address the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Thailand tonight.

VONADK Reports Attack on Kompong Thmar Seat

*BK1605020790 (Clandestine) Voice of the National
Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 15 May 90*

[Special report on an attack against Kompong Thmar Seat, Baray District, Kompong Thom Province]

[Text] On 5 May, our national resistance forces unleashed a four-pronged attack against Kompong Thmar Seat in Baray District [Kompong Thom Province]. The first prong was directed against the Vietnamese position defending the office building of Balang Commune. The second was mounted against the office building of Kompong Thmar Commune. The third was launched against the office building of Boeng Lvea Commune. The fourth was against the office building of Krayea Commune.

As a result, we killed 10 and wounded 20 enemy soldiers and destroyed the 110-meter Kompong Thmar bridge, two 60-mm mortars, 13 B-40 and B-41 rocket launchers, 20 AK's, four RPD light machine guns, 10 SKS carbines, 10 CK rifles, two Soviet-made military trucks, one district office building, four commune office buildings, and some war materiel. We seized 15 AK's, three B-40 and B-41 rocker launchers, an M-79 grenade launcher, four RPD light machine guns, an RPK machine gun, four pistols, two SKS carbines, 24 CK rifles, and a quantity of ammunition and war materiel. We liberated the following four communes: Balang, Kompong Thmar, Boeng Lvea, and Krayea; and 24 villages: Chheu Teal, Kompong Thmar, Chinit, Tang Krasau, Thnao, Khlei, Khvav, L'ak, Chhun Moug, Khiev, Tuol Sangke, Tbeng, Trapeang Toem, Trapeang Phdau, Sangkruos, Tbal Damrei, Boeng Lvea, Trapeang Trei, Saminh, Puok, Trapeang Pring, Krayea Tuol, Krayea Dangkada, and Krayea Thom. We also freed 150 village and commune officials and 50 Cambodian soldiers.

On the morning of 6 May, the Vietnamese enemies and puppets mustered 400 troops from Baray District and Tang Krasang backed by eight tanks, four armored carriers, and five trucks in a bid to counterattack, but they were ambushed and forced to beat a hasty retreat. We killed six and wounded 10 more enemy soldiers.

Indonesia

Suharto Urges World Cooperation in Reforestation

*BK1605101090 Jakarta ANTARA in English
0840 GMT 16 May 90*

[Text] Jakarta, May 16 (OANA/ANTARA)—President Suharto has urged advanced countries and the international community in general to extend direct aid in

tropical forest reforestation. "For these forests serve not only as sources of timber but also as lungs of the world," he said at the formal opening of the annual session of the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) at the state palace Wednesday [16 May]. The Netherlands' Prince Bernhard and his compatriot Foreign Trade Minister [title as received] Piet Bukman, currently visiting Indonesia, were also present at the ceremony.

The growing of tropical forests is a gigantic task to be tackled by all nations jointly, the Indonesian head of state declared. He pointed to the Indonesian Government's resolve to carry out a reforestation program over 20 million hectares of denuded land. To implement the program, the country will have to spend 300 million U.S. dollars a year, and as only about 300,000 hectares can be reforested a year, 65 years will be needed to finish it.

He said: "We have deliberately abstained from exploiting all of our forests. Certain areas have been designated as 'protected forests' and others as 'forest preserves' or 'national parks' and these may not be used for any other purpose."

The president admitted there are still violations against the regulations meant to protect the forests, but these are only due to ignorance and the pressure of poverty.

As to the pollution of the world environment, he urged all parties to refrain from mud-slinging. All are responsible and it would be wiser for all to work together to search for reasonable solutions, he said. "We are all in the same boat. If the boat sinks, no one nation will survive."

After the opening in the capital, the ITTO session will proceed in Bali through May 23 with 272 delegates participating. Guests from timber consuming countries such as the United States, the Soviet Union, Japan and China will also attend.

Harmoko Says Australian News Offices 'No Problem'

*BK1605101690 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST
in English 9 May 90 p 1*

[Excerpt] Jakarta (JP)—Information Minister Harmoko says the government in principle has no objection to the opening of representative offices of the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD daily and other Australian news organizations in Jakarta.

He told reporters yesterday after meeting with President Suharto that he had told Australian Ambassador Philip Flood and the chief editor of the HERALD that any Australian news organization could have representatives here. "They can assign Australians or Indonesians to manage their representative offices," Harmoko said, "there is no problem with the opening of such offices."

He acknowledged that Australian journalists working for representative offices here were required to ask for permits from the government, procedures commonly followed by other news organizations. When asked,

Harmoko said he had not received applications from any Australian news organization for the opening of representative offices here. So far, only Australian Associated Press (AAP) has been operating in Indonesia.

On April 10, 1986, the HERALD published an article critical of President Suharto. This soured relations between the two countries for three years and all Australian journalists were banned from operating in Indonesia.

Relations began to pick up again when Foreign Minister Ali Alatas visited Australia in March last year. [passage omitted]

Retired Officer Urges Limited Presidential Terms

*BK1605104490 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST
in English 11 May 90 p 12*

[Text] Yogyakarta (JP)—Sayidiman Suryohadiprojo, former chief of the National Defense College, says the future president of the republic should limit his terms of office and be matched by a stronger legislative body.

Speaking in a seminar on national leadership here Wednesday [9 May], Sayidiman said that over the years the executive branch had grown more powerful than the legislative branch. As a result, he said, the House of Representatives and the People's Consultative Assembly failed to properly function as they should under the 1945 Constitution.

He said it was the function of the legislative branch to represent the people and control the management of the state by the government.

Sayidiman, at one time an ambassador to Japan, said little attention had been paid during the last 10 years to the development of strong national leadership. He said that post-1993 Indonesia needed a stronger national leadership capable of taking real measures to improve the mental, moral, and intellectual quality of the government. "We have seen how big an effect the quality of a government has on the management of national development," Sayidiman said.

He said a strong national leadership matched by a properly functioning legislative body would lead to improvements in the judicative branch as a whole. "In fact, good leadership can only be achieved through a properly functioning legislative body," Sayidiman told the seminar, which was organized by the Yogyakarta Center for Strategic and Policy Studies.

He said national stability currently backed by the physical power of the armed forces should be replaced by a democratic life for the people.

Laos

U.S. State Department Delegation Makes Visit

*BK1505132290 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 15 May 90*

[Text] At the invitation of the Foreign Ministry of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, a delegation of the U.S. Department of State led by Richard Solomon, assistant secretary of state for East Asia and Pacific affairs, is visiting Laos 14 and 15 May. During the visit, the U.S. delegation paid courtesy calls on Nouhak Phoumsavan, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, and Phoun Sipaseut, minister of foreign affairs. The U.S. delegation also held a meeting with a delegation of the Lao Foreign Ministry led by Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat. They discussed ways to improve Lao-U.S. relations, cooperation in the areas of humanitarianism and narcotics suppression, and solutions to related problems. The U.S. delegation also called on Phao Bounnaphon, minister of trade and foreign economic relations. The meetings proceeded in a frank, friendly, and creative atmosphere.

Memorandum Signed for U.S.-Funded Project

*BK1605150490 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 16 May 90*

[Text] Under a memorandum of understanding between the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and the United States, which was signed yesterday evening, the United States will provide assistance worth \$850,000 for the production of artificial limbs during the 1990-91 period. This is the second project in the LPDR that has won assistance from the U.S. Government following the improvement of relations between the two countries. The first U.S.-assisted project was the comprehensive rural development project being implemented in Houa Meuang and Siang Thong Districts of Houa Phan Province since late 1989. Signing the memorandum for the Lao side was Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat. Richard Solomon, assistant secretary of state for East Asia and Pacific affairs, signed for the U.S. side.

U.S.-Assisted Development Program in Houa Phan

*BK1405083890 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 13 May 90*

[Text] The ongoing construction of a 60-km road from Meuang Hiam to Meuang Xon, half of which has been completed; a 28-km road from Houa Meuang District to (Pakha Naleng) village, 12 kilometers of which has been cleared; and a 30-km road from Thong Phao to (Pakha Tai), for which the clearing operation recently started, are part of the first phase of the comprehensive rural development program launched in Houa Phan Province. This rural development program was implemented with U.S. assistance after the two countries reached an agreement in late September last year. At the initial stage, the

United States will contribute \$200,000 for the construction of roads, irrigation networks, schools, hospitals, hydroelectric plants, and telecommunications systems, as well as development of new cultivating areas. It will later additionally provide over \$800,000 to finance the program.

Peace Delegation Leaves for Visit to PRC

*BK1505100890 Vientiane KPL in English 0918 GMT
15 May 90*

[Text] Vientiane, May 15 (KPL)—A delegation of the Lao Committee for Peace, Solidarity and Friendship with Nations, led by its president Singkapo Sikhotchounnamali, on May 14 left here for the People's Republic of China on a ten-day visit there.

The visit was made at the invitation extended by the Chinese Association for Peace and Disarmament during its visit to Laos in December last year.

Mr. Souvannalat Sai-gnavong, vice-president of the said committee and Mr. Liang Feng, ambassador of the PRC to Laos, saw the delegation off at the airport.

Phoun Sipaseut Leaves To Attend SRV Seminar

*BK1605014490 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 16 May 90*

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs, left Vientiane by special plane for Hanoi to attend a celebration ceremony marking the 100th anniversary of President Ho Chi Minh's birthday. The foreign affairs minister was seen off at the airport by Sali Vongkhamsao, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of economy, planning, and finance; Oudom Khatthi-gna, alternate member of the Political Bureau and head of the Organizing Committee of the party Central Committee; Somlat Chanthamat, secretary and head of the Propaganda and Training Board of the party Central Committee; and many high-ranking cadres. Also on hand to see Phoun Sipaseut off at the airport was Nguyen Xuan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to Laos.

Social Science Delegation Leaves for Vietnam

*BK1205095590 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT
12 May 90*

[Text] Vientiane, May 12 (KPL)—Nouphan Sitphasai, vice-president of the Lao Social-Science Committee and his party left here on May 9 for Hanoi, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to attend a seminar in commemoration of the late President Ho Chi Minh, at the invitation of the Marxist-Leninist Institute of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee.

Khamphan Homsombat, member of the Social-Science Committee, its senior officials, and Vietnamese Ambassador to Laos Nguyen Xuan saw the delegation off at the Wattai Airport.

Commentary on Sihanouk's Reversal on Tokyo Talks

BK1205030590 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao

0000 GMT 12 May 90

[Undated PASASON commentary: "What Cause Is Sihanouk Taking?"]

[Text] At a time when many countries are keeping a close watch on the outcome of the talks between Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia, and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the Cambodian resistance groups, scheduled to be held in Tokyo, Japan, in June as proposed by Thai Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan, Sihanouk recently announced that he would not go to Tokyo to meet Hun Sen as planned. He had earlier stated that he would go. At the same time, Prince Sihanouk announced his resignation as leader of the Cambodian resistance groups, saying that henceforth he would not get involved with Cambodia's war and political problems.

The prince's announcement is somewhat unbelievable, even though this is not the first time that he has uttered such a statement. In the past, Prince Sihanouk has repeatedly announced his resignation as leader of the Cambodian resistance groups. Sihanouk's repeated changes of mind have been scoffed at by many countries. Prince Sihanouk seems to be pessimistic regarding the Tokyo talks. Nonetheless, he said in Bangkok last month that he was willing to meet Hun Sen in Japan. His latest statement is tantamount to destroying any hope of rapidly settling the Cambodian problem. Several rounds of talks held in the past have failed to bring about peace to Cambodia.

Leaders Receive Messages of Thanks From GDR

BK1605063190 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao

1200 GMT 15 May 90

[Text] Recently, His Excellency Kaysone Phomvihane, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, received a message of thanks from His Excellency Lothar de Maiziere, prime minister of the GDR. The message reads: I thank your excellency for the cordial greetings and best wishes that you have sent me on the occasion of my election as prime minister of the GDR.

On the same occasion, His Excellency Nouhak Phoumsavan, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, also received a message of thanks from His Excellency Dr. Sabine Bergmann-Pohl, president of the People's Chamber of the GDR. The message reads: I would like to convey thanks to your excellency for your cordial greetings on the occasion of my election as president of the People's Chamber of the GDR. I assure you that I will

positively contribute to the trustworthy and fruitful cooperation between our two peoples and assemblies. I wish your excellency good health and success in performing your noble tasks.

On the same occasion, His Excellency Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, also received a message of thanks from His Excellency Markus Meckel, minister of foreign affairs of the GDR.

Draft Constitution Introduced to Diplomats

BK1605142490 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao

1200 GMT 16 May 90

[Text] The Foreign Ministry yesterday evening organized a meeting to introduce the draft of the first constitution of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] to foreign diplomats and representatives of various international organizations to the LPDR. Souban Salitthilat, people's representative of Luang Prabang Province and deputy foreign minister, explained the contents of the draft constitution, which is composed of a preface and 10 chapters comprising 73 articles. Primarily, the draft constitution stipulates the principles and specific characteristics of our state, political and socioeconomic systems, state organizations, rights, and basic obligations of Lao citizens.

The propagation of the draft of the LPDR's first constitution is aimed at reaffirming and informing our citizens and other peoples in the world of the independence and sovereignty that our multiethnic people have obtained from their long, heroic, difficult struggle. The draft constitution defines the characteristics of our state administration, systems, state organizations, and citizens' democratic rights that are recognized and defended by the state. It guarantees the people's right to mastership—the essence of our country's democracy comprising democratic political and socioeconomic systems. This is the manifestation of the significance our state and party have attached to the right to mastership of the country and people. The propagation of the draft constitution will also bring to light the initial successes scored over the past 15 years of national defense and construction and the people's aspiration for their society to be ruled by a constitution and laws. This is an objective necessity for the inviolable interests of the country and citizens.

Oudom Khatthi-gna Opens Book Exhibition 11 May

BK1505113290 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao

1200 GMT 11 May 90

[Text] The Ministry of Information and Culture in collaboration with the Soviet Embassy this morning opened a book exhibition to mark Lenin's 120th birthday anniversary. Oudom Khatthi-gna, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the party Central Committee Organizational Board, cut the ribbon to declare the

exhibition open. More than 400 books including 45 on Lenin's biography and works in French; 45 others on the same subjects in Vietnamese; and others on technology, sciences, politics, history, geography, arts, culture, society, and foreign languages are on display at the exhibition.

In commemoration of Lenin's 120th birthday anniversary, two book exhibitions were jointly organized earlier by the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union in Savannakhet and Champassak Provinces. The two countries are cooperating in publishing a 12-book volume of selections of Lenin's works in the Lao language. Many books on Lenin's works and achievements have been published in the Lao language over the past 15 years.

Nouhak Phoumsavan at Seminar in Luang Prabang

*BK1305114990 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 12 May 90*

[Text] Addressing the seminar on the three draft civil laws—namely the laws on general provisions of the civil code, contractual obligations, and right of inheritance—which was held in Luang Prabang Province on the morning of 5 May, Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, noted that participants must study the documents and be allowed to express their views in a democratic manner. This will enable them to clearly understand the essences of the three draft legislations designed to regulate social contacts and trade and monetary systems. He said: First of all, the state must recognize the system of ownership and right to ownership over commodities and properties before laws can be used for the management of state and society.

Attending the seminar were Vongphet Saikouyachongtouna, secretary of the province's party Central Committee and chairman of the provincial administrative committee, and members of party and administrative committees of Luang Prabang District and a number of the cadres.

Conference Held on Finance, Price Measures

*BK1605125690 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT
16 May 90*

[Text] Vientiane, May 16 (KPL)—A conference to introduce an instruction of the Council of Ministers on financial and prices measures was held here yesterday, with the participation of the representatives of state services, factories, workshops, companies, and enterprises as well as financial staff within Vientiane Prefecture.

Minister of Economy, Planning, and Finance Sali Vongkhamsao, who presided over the conference, on the occasion addressed the participants, highlighting the

implementation of the business and monetary management mechanism, the management of import-export, the financial mechanism, and the coordination between services concerned.

He also pointed out the regularization and the realization of procedures and laws according to the role of each service, in which he said the state bank should strengthen its role specified in Resolution 11 of the Council of Ministers so that it could exercise the role as the kip currency bank for the others.

The minister added this was designed to ensure the centralized and effective control of money circuit, both for kip and foreign currencies. In this connection, emphasis was put on improving the banking service.

The minister also made suggestions on the implementation of the State Taxation Regulation No. 47 in order to revise some financial principles currently unadjusted and to the financial staff with regard to increasing the control along the border to prevent illegal trade.

Vangviang District Forces Smash 'Bad Elements'

*BK1505062190 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0430 GMT 14 May 90*

[Unattributed article: "Regional Forces of Vangviang District in Bid To Defend Their Localities"]

[Summary] "More than 10 years ago when our beloved country was completely liberated, the regional forces of Vangviang District, Vientiane Province, were set up with the participation of cadres from various services. In the initial stage, only five cadres were assigned to take charge of organizing, upgrading, and developing the Vangviang District regional forces." During the nearly 15 years of their existence, the regional forces of this district have overcome numerous difficulties and obstacles. They have been consistently consolidated and organizationally and qualitatively upgraded through a sense of excellent discipline. They have also been dearly nurtured by and received much faith from the people.

"At present, in addition to having been entrusted with the task of maintaining peace and social order in their localities for the sake of the happiness and well-being of the local residents, the Vangviang District regional forces have been assigned to thwart all sinister acts carried out by bad elements who are bent on undermining the tranquillity of our people. As a result, all operations carried out by the bad elements have now been completely smashed by our regional forces. The bad elements have now become very scared and dare not set foot in this district again. In the recent past in particular, these regional forces managed to kill a number of commando elements, to wound many others, and to seize a quantity of weapons."

According to the commander of the regional forces, these achievements have been recorded thanks to the determination and gallantry of the regional forces themselves

and to the application of correct leading methods by commanding officers at all levels in conformity with the current reality in this district. These officers regard the organizing of ideological and political training for the forces as a fundamental requirement, and the consolidation of their organizations at each level as an important need. This has become a foundation for our regional forces to brilliantly fulfill its duties.

"While excellently carrying out work in consolidating and building all units and executing combat duties, the regional forces in the district have organized movements to vigorously turn to the grass roots to firmly consolidate national defense and public security maintenance work and to turn it into an obligation that must be fulfilled by the entire masses. At the same time, they have firmly grasped the reality of population movements and the situation in each locality. They have built, consolidated, and strengthened local militia units in all villages to lead the people to carry out defense work." Moreover, the regional forces of the district have engaged in production work—for example, by raising livestock and carrying out rice farming—to become self-sufficient in food production.

As a result of their dedication, these forces were recently awarded a commendation certificate by the government. About 80 percent of the personnel were given recognition of varying degrees.

Philippines

Communists Admit Killing Two U.S. Servicemen

HK1605052590 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
GLOBE in English 16 May 90 pp 1, 6

[By correspondents Chandler Ramas III and Bien Castro]

[Text] Communist rebels in Central Luzon claimed responsibility yesterday for the killing on Sunday of two U.S. airmen near Clark Air Base, hours after another American, a retired U.S. serviceman, was stabbed and seriously wounded near Subic Naval Base.

In a statement signed by Jay-ar Sigua, regional spokesman of the New People's Army (NPA) Central Luzon operational command; the rebels warned that killings would continue until all U.S. military facilities and troops were "kicked" out of the country.

Sigua said U.S. Airmen John H. Raven and James C. Green were "punished" because U.S. troops have been participating in the interrogation and torture of captured NPA guerrillas since 1987. The statement said two of the captured NPA rebels were injected with truth serum, causing one of them to go insane. Among the other alleged abuses of U.S. troops, members of the Central Intelligence Agency and other U.S. spies, the NPA said, were the injustices against Filipino workers in the U.S. bases, Filipino women, and ordinary citizens living near the U.S. facilities. The NPA also cited the violent dispersal of antibases demonstrators in Angeles City on

May 1 and the impending demolition of houses 50 meters from Clark's perimeter fence, which would, affect some 15,200 families or 100,000 individuals.

The NPA statement was distributed by courier to various news agencies as the Angeles police reported that five suspected NPA Sparrow hit men were being hunted for the killings.

Raven and Green were gunned down outside the Holiday Lodge inside Samsonville Subdivision, two kilometers from the Clark main gate, as they haggled with tricycle drivers. They were on temporary duty from Kunsan Air Base in South Korea and were here for the "Cope Thunder" war exercises at Clark. They were the seventh and eighth Americans killed by the NPA since April.

In Olongapo City, Richard Rhodes, a retired U.S. service man, who is here on vacation, was stabbed and seriously wounded while he was drinking with three companions in an outdoor pub near Subic at about 11:15 p.m. Monday. At 3 a.m., police arrested the suspect, Alvin de Guzman, 26, jobless, who was allegedly high on drugs when he attacked Rhodes. De Guzman admitted stabbing Rhodes. He said the U.S. jets flying over his neighborhood along Escolta Street, New Banicaín, this city, irritated him. He said he stabbed Rhodes because he is an American.

The attack took place as U.S. authorities suspended leave for all 40,000 servicemen, defense personnel and their dependents after the murder of two airmen outside Clark on Sunday.

Tighter Security Provided for U.S. Planes

HK1605103390 Hong Kong AFP in English 1019 GMT
16 May 90

[Text] Manila, May 16 (AFP)—The Manila airport Wednesday mounted tighter security for U.S. planes, flights to the United States and aircraft carrying Caucasians, the airport's manager said. The move comes amid communist guerrilla attacks and threats against U.S. citizens in the Philippines, including the killing Sunday of two U.S. servicemen outside a military facility.

Airport manager Eduardo Carrascoso told reporters he has ordered the air force security command, detailed at the airport, to use extra personnel to conduct rigid examination of cargo and baggage of passengers bound for the United States. He said he has ordered tighter security for Northwest Airlines and United Airlines planes, along with U.S.-bound commercial jets belonging to Philippine Airlines and Continental Air Micronesia. Domestic flights with white people on board would also be subjected to more rigid examination, he said.

Mr. Carrascoso said he implemented the measures in connection with the ongoing talks here between Manila and Washington on the future of U.S. military bases in this former U.S. colony.

U.S. negotiators on Wednesday expressed concern over security for the bases after the assassination Sunday of two U.S. airmen outside Clark Air Base. Communist New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas on Tuesday claimed the murders, and warned that similar attacks would follow until U.S. forces leave the Philippines.

Further Reportage on Bases Exploratory Talks

Both Sides Present 'Tough Stance'

HK1505090190 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE
in English 15 May 90 pp 1, 9

[By staff writers Julius Fortuna and Noel Pangilinan; with reports from D. Borje and M. Genovea]

[Text] The Philippine and U.S. governments both presented a tough stance at the opening yesterday of the exploratory talks on the future of U.S. military bases in the Philippines.

Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus, head of the Philippine panel, challenged the premise of U.S. military presence, saying the bases are here not for mutual defense but to protect U.S. security interests in Southeast Asia. He also asked the United States to live up to its pledges of aid in exchange for the use of Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base in 1990.

Richard Armitage, head of the U.S. panel, in turn said the United States can leave the facilities quickly and still remain a Pacific power.

Both sides, however, said it was possible to wrap up the talks soon, possibly in a week's time, and then proceed to negotiate on a replacement for the current agreement, which expires in September 1991.

Manglapus and Armitage quoted extensively from each other's past speeches in their opening statements for the talks at the Central Bank building in Manila. Quoting from a study of the U.S. Defense Department, where Armitage was assistant secretary until 1988, Manglapus argued that the bases promote U.S. "forward strategy". He said that through its Philippine bases, the United States can "engage the enemy far out before the war reaches the U.S. mainland."

Manglapus said the U.S. military presence in the Philippines has served U.S. security needs in the region. "Unlike the NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) cluster of allies hosting U.S. military facilities and sharing in the political responsibility for American-European defense, we are the lone host for the U.S. military presence in Southeast Asia," he explained. Manglapus also complained that the U.S. bases have become glued to Philippine soil, around which has developed a culture of security, causing leaders of neighboring countries to say that they want American presence but cannot host the bases. He said these neighbor-countries have not eased the political burden of hosting the bases, acknowledging the growing resentment of

Filipinos to U.S. military presence. Manglapus noted that only the city-state of Singapore has offered to host the bases, adding that "Singapore must be singled out and appreciated for its forthright position."

Manglapus reiterated his complaint of the United States' failure to meet its financial commitments on the bases. "The security and squatters funds have not been provided, the waivers have not been enacted, and there is a shortfall of \$222.58 million on the compensation package," he said. Manglapus challenged the United States to "honor its word as a nation," noting that the Philippines has paid all its external debt, mostly from American creditors, although it was an "intolerable burden".

Armitage, for his part, said: "If you ask us to leave, leave we shall, as expeditiously as possible and with our pride fully intact...if we do not truly believe that there exist compelling mutual interests between the Philippines and the United States, then we have precious little to discuss other than the terms of an amicable separation." He added that regardless of the Philippine decision, "the United States will remain, for the balance of its national existence, a Pacific power. Nothing we say or do here will in any way affect this proposition."

Armitage expressed optimism that the two countries will find reasons to "justify a renewed strategic partnership." He rejected the view held by opponents of U.S. military presence that the changing international situation may render the bases obsolete.

Both sides said the outcome of the talks was uncertain, but affirmed that the two countries will remain friends, whatever the result. Without giving details, spokesmen for both panels said the talks would be wrapped up before the weekend. The opening ceremonies were over by noon. The formal talks will start today behind closed doors.

Meanwhile, two senators reiterated in separate speaking engagements their opposition to continued U.S. presence.

Minority Leader Juan Ponce Enrile said in a privilege speech on the Senate floor: "As we are approaching the centennial of our glorious revolution, I cannot imagine that we could ever be so destitute of honor and integrity, as to celebrate that proud centennial in 1996, and at the same time be hosts to the troops and military facilities of the foreign power that destroyed that Revolution, and the Republic that was the fruit for which our heroes invested their fortune, their honor, and their lives, so that we may be a free member of the community of sovereign nations."

In his keynote address at the opening of the three-day "counter-talks" to the exploratory talks, Sen. Wigberto Tanada urged President Aquino to serve immediately a notice of termination of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement. He also asked Malacanang to enforce the constitutional ban on nuclear arms on Philippine soil, charging that the United States stores such war weapons at Clark and Subic.

Rep. Jose de Venecia, chairman of the foreign affair committee of the House of Representatives, said the Philippines is entering the talks with a "strong bargaining hand," noting that the government has already prepared plans for the conversion of the bases to economic use.

Senators Refute Armitage Claim

*HK1605111390 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 16 May 90*

[By Cesar Chavez—italicized portions in English]

[Text] Senators Wigberto Tanada, Aquilino Nene Pimentel Jr., and Edgardo Angara today clarified that the Philippine Constitution should be the controlling law in the issue relating to the expiration of the U.S.-Republic of the Philippines [RP] military bases agreement. This is the senators' reaction to a statement by Richard Armitage, U.S. chief negotiator, claiming that the bases agreement will expire in 16 September 1992.

Based on the Philippines Constitution, the bases agreement will expire on 16 September 1991, and the notice of termination should be issued to the U.S. government a year before the expiry date. Tanada said:

[Begin recording] *This is our country. It should be our Constitution that should prevail. In this kind of argument, what should prevail should be the sovereign will of the people.* [end recording]

Meanwhile, Senator Aquilino Pimentel Jr. said the extension of the bases agreement should not be discussed because any treaty made for this purpose will never be passed by the Senate:

[Begin Pimentel recording] *My point of view is that we should not waste our time talking about a new treaty because it is not going to pass through the Senate. They don't have 18 votes to get that treaty ratified.* [end recording]

Meanwhile, the 1 May Movement challenged the Aquino government to implement the bases conversion plan as soon as possible following the issuance of a notice of termination on the U.S. military bases in the country. Nick Elman, 1 May Movement spokesman, said in an interview with Deo Macalma that the government's sincerity could only be manifested by the removal of the U.S. bases from the country. Here is Nick Elman:

[Begin recording] We are challenging the government to push through and remain firm on its notice of termination on the U.S. bases. It should immediately tackle the dismantling of the military bases, otherwise the people will continue their protests against the military bases. [end recording]

Legislators View Talks

*HK1505092990 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 15 May 90*

[Italicized portions in English]

[Text] It is highly possible that the Philippines will enter into a new treaty with the United States on the continued presence of U.S. military facilities in the country. This was stressed today by Congressman Bonifacio Gillego, a leader of the progressive bloc in the Lower House. He was visibly delighted over the news that the Philippine panel, led by Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus, had officially served the notice of termination on the military bases agreement to the U.S. panel headed by special envoy Richard Armitage today.

According to Gillego, the move may have been taken by Manglapus not only because it is provided for by the Constitution, but also to pave the way for negotiations to draft a new treaty. The Constitution provides that the Philippines may conclude a new treaty subject to approval by the Senate and ratification by the people after Congressional approval.

Gillego also asserted that the termination notice is not a mere gimmick designed to strengthen the bargaining position of the Philippine panel.

Meanwhile, Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Leticia Ramos Shahani stressed that the Philippine panel to the exploratory talks should not focus on the demand for increased compensation for the use of the military bases. In her address at the weekly Makati forum, Shahani announced that in view of the changes in the U.S. military strategy, the U.S. Congress is likely to reject any proposal to raise the compensation for the bases and will prefer to withdraw U.S. soldiers based in the Philippines.

The senator said that talks should focus on the gradual phase-out of the military bases and how the two countries can work toward that end.

Here is an excerpt of Senator Shahani's statement:

[Begin Shahani recording] *Let us be brutally frank about it. They really have a hard time paying the shortfall. I am sure that if they could pay for it, they could have done that long ago. Now, their priorities have changed. Of course, in 1986, we were up there. We were the newly-restored democracy. But there is Nicaragua which is even newer than we are. There are the Eastern European countries which are really...America is European in culture. So, we are going down on their list of priorities. So, I would not really depend so much on this increased compensation because I don't think Mr. Armitage can speak for the U.S. Congress.* [end recording]

However, Congressman Jose de Venecia, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee in the Lower House, has another opinion. According to him, it is vital that the

Philippine panel stress the shortfall in the bases compensation package given that the obligation was provided for in the Manglapus-Shultz agreement in 1988.

[Begin De Venecia recording] *We will continue to press for a substantial American compensation package, as I am sure Senator Shahani has also indicated that while we realize the American position, they must pay reasonable amount of money for the use of the Philippine facilities.* [end recording]

Security Doubled at Bank, Embassy

HK1605024390 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0100 GMT 16 May 90

[Text] The number of policemen surrounding the Central Bank building and the U.S. Embassy has been doubled as the exploratory talks between the Philippines and the United States progress. There are 1,000 government operatives in the area. The Western Police District said the forces will remain there until the talks end.

Meanwhile, all police forces continue to be on red alert. On the first day of the talks on Monday, 50 demonstrators were arrested. They have already been released.

Aquino Orders Bases Conversion Plan Implemented

HK1605050590 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 16 May 90

[Text] In Malacanang, President Corazon Aquino has directed the cabinet to immediately implement the conversion plan for the U.S. bases facilities that have been returned to the Philippines. This came about after the notice of termination on the bases was served. The president reiterated that while each dollar paid by the United States is valuable, its ability to fulfill its pledge is much more valuable.

Aquino Interviewed on Airline Blast, U.S. Bases

OW1505163990 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1235 GMT 15 May 90

[Interview via satellite with Philippine President Corazon Aquino from Malacanang Palace in Manila by NHK newscaster Hatsuhisa Takashima; live in English with Japanese subtitles; transcribed from the English—from the "NHK News 21" program—video shows Aquino sitting in an unidentified room in Malacanang Palace]

[Text] [Takashima] Madame President, thank you very much for participating in our program. First, let me ask you about recent incident involving a Philippine airliner's explosion last Friday. Foreign airliners, including Japanese airliners, are increasingly ordered by Philippine authorities to change course or landing. What made the incident happen? What can you tell us about it?

[Aquino] Thank very much, Mr Takashima. I am very happy to be able to speak with you this evening. First of all, regarding the explosion of the Philippine airliner last

Friday, this matter is being investigated now by authorities and we are listening to reports given by passengers and, of course, by pilot and co-pilot.

[Takashima] There are also forced landing and detour of airliners. There were, unfortunately, some incidents in which airliners claim that they have proper permission from the Philippine authorities to fly over your country.

[Aquino] Certainly, I will look into that, examine it from the latest report given to me by the Philippine Air Force. They have told me that some of these foreign airliners had not been given prior authority to fly over our area of responsibility. So, I will look into the matter, if indeed, as you said, some of them had gotten prior clearance to do so.

[Takashima] Thank you very much. And let me go into the next subject, which is the base negotiations between your country and the United States. We understand that this morning the Philippine Government served the final and official notice to the United States side that the current agreement would be terminated when it expires next year. Does it mean or does it indicate whatever the way of Philippine Government's position, one way or the other, to that negotiation?

[Aquino] This is not anything new because in the past I have clearly stated that based on our Constitution, the Constitution states categorically that no foreign bases or no foreign military will be allowed on Philippine soil unless there is a new treaty to be ratified by our Senate and our people. So what we served this morning, I think, is a known fact that the present pact expires on 16 September 1991, and one year before that, we have to give notice to the U.S. Government on the expiration of the present agreement.

[Takashima] So, it is simply a matter of procedure.

[Aquino] Well, it is very necessary for us to make this very clear to the U.S. Government and our Constitution will not allow extension of present base agreement unless there is a treaty to be concurred by our Senate.

[Takashima] Before beginning the negotiations, you have clearly stated that you wished to see relations between your country and the United States remain very friendly. Is that still the position of your side? If that is so, do you think that the base agreement will be a very important factor to maintain good friendly relations?

[Aquino] I have also said many times in the past that I would like to believe that relationship between the United States and the Philippines is based on something more than just presence of U.S. facilities on our bases. It is important that we regard each other with the proper respect from one sovereign nation to the other.

[Takashima] During the course of negotiations with the United States, the issue of American economic aid to the Philippines still remains a key issue and a key factor between the two countries.

[Aquino] No, in fact, our secretary of foreign affairs to head the Philippine side said yesterday in his statement that when we consider dollar is very important, we consider that the matter of keeping one's words is even more important, and our secretary of foreign affairs pointed out that in the case of the Philippines, we have pledged to honor our debts, and certainly we are continuing to do so. So, while we, of course, say that dollar is important, it is really more important to keep one's words or one's commitment to others.

[Takashima] Thank you very much, Madame President.

Ramos Comments on Bases Talks, Murdered Airmen

*HK1605091790 Quezon City DWDD Defense
Department Radio in Tagalog 0730 GMT 16 May 90*

[Weekly news conference of the National Defense Press Corps with Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos at the social hall of the Department of National Defense in Camp Aguinaldo; live in English]

[Text] [Ramos] May I just make an announcement first. We are issuing a department order today, Department Order A-044. It reads as follows:

Pursuant to paragraph five of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] special provisions in the General Appropriations Act of calendar year 1990, in other words Republic Act No. 6831, page 668, the amount of 500,000 pesos is hereby offered to any person who furnishes information leading to the arrest, capture, or putting under the control of competent authorities of ex-governor Rodolfo Aguinaldo for engaging in unlawful activities designed to destabilize and or overthrow the government. This is based on a recommendation dated May 3d, 1990 from the acting Chief of Staff Major General G. Biazon.

Okay, go ahead please.

[Reporter] Sir, regarding the order on the special investigation of the killing of the three U.S. airmen and a U.S. Marine sergeant, can you give us, sir, the developments?

[Ramos] In regard to the killing of the two U.S. Air Force personnel. These are Airman 1st Class Green of Colorado and Airman Raven of Alaska. There has been a report received from the Regional Commander of Recom [Regional Command] 3, Brigadier General Bruan, to the effect that based on the eyewitness reports of several persons, that they have been able to create a composite picture of two of them and these composite sketches were shown to CPP-NPA [Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army] under detention in Recom 3, and positive identifications were made for two out of the suspected five members of the killer group. And that the local residents of the vicinity, the Angeles City area, have offered a reward of 100,000 pesos each for the capture or the arrest of these individuals.

Now for my part, I have asked General Bruan to submit recommendations to the chief of staff AFP and the chief

of Constabulary as to what government, meaning the Department of National Defense [DND], should offer as reward for these suspected killers. So we will await the recommendations of the regional commander of Region 3 insofar as that is concerned.

[Reporter] Sir, the next question comes from Vitorio Hernandez of....

[Ramos] By the way, in that connection we have written letters of condolence on the part of the DND to the parents of the two victims and we have pledged that we shall leave no stones unturned until we can get to the bottom of this, leading to the capture or the apprehension of the perpetrators of that crime.

[Moderator] The next question comes from Vitorio Hernandez of BUSINESS WORLD.

[Reporter] Sir, yesterday the Davide Commission issued an interim report containing a nine-point recommendation of how to improve the military justice system. Will the military adapt these recommendations?

[Ramos] I have not seen the specific recommendations but we will go along with any recommendations of the Davide commission. And, in fact, even ahead of those recommendations, we have since 18 months ago recommended some reforms in the military justice system to be embodied in what is now collectively known as the proposed Articles of Military Justice which will replace, by way of updating, the old Articles of War, which were enacted as far back as 1938. So, indeed, there are many, many reforms that must be undertaken. Aside from the law itself, there are many improvements that can be made in streamlining and therefore speeding up the administration of military justice. It's one undertaking.

[Moderator] Sir the next question comes from Mariel Gazeta of PTV 4.

[Reporter] Sir, yesterday Secretary Manglapus, on behalf of the Philippine panel, submitted the notice of termination of the military facilities of the U.S. in the Philippine bases. [sentence as heard] What is your reaction, sir?

[Ramos] Well, this is good. This is precisely what is called for under our Constitution. And in fact the president, in her statement of May 13, declared to our people—she made a commitment to our people in her pre-exploratory talks statement that the national interest will be upheld in accordance with the Constitution during these exploratory talks. And certainly we support the stand of the panel under Secretary Manglapus.

[Reporter] Sir, second question. The Davide Commission in one of two interim reports also concluded that the Philippine Air Force planes were the ones responsible for the destruction of the air assets of the rebels in Sangley Point. Sir, what do you perceive to be its impact or implication on the exploratory talks? Would this be favorable to us or...

[Ramos] Well, I have said the same thing as early as the first week of December in response to questions asked by media, as well as in our official reports to the president—that the destruction of the rebel air base in Sangley Point was done by the Philippine Air Force, specifically the fighter squadron under the late Major Danilo Atienza, who himself led the mission and was killed in the process.

Now as to the effects on the exploratory talks, well I think this would clarify the record once and for all. And perhaps the timing of the announcement of the Davide Commission was especially good in the sense that it clarified that particular point, which was still unclear in the minds of some people, once and for all.

[Moderator] If there are no more questions the conference [words indistinct].

[Ramos] I have some more questions. [laughter]

You might want to know what happened in the cabinet meeting this morning. We spent some time looking at the various national emergency memorandum orders of the president. There are 22 of them that were issued since Republic Act 6826 was promulgated in December 1989 and up to yesterday. Now out of these 22, 14 have either already expired and will not be extended or that, on their expiration on the 8th of June, will not be extended. On the other hand, there are eight which are likely to be extended in the sense that first they have a continuing function which cannot be accomplished within the terminal period of 8 June 1990, which is when Congress will adjourn, but which are still needed to be carried over. Now, another kind of memo that will most likely be extended are those for which [changes thought] are streamlined procedures as well as heavier penalties are being imposed. For instance, Memo No. 21, which penalizes more drastically the offense of the [word indistinct], the destruction or the demolition of electrical power transmission lines. Also Memo No. 20, which pertains to the expeditious disposition of forfeited goods under customs' custody. In other words—smuggled items.

Now another announcement. The Philippine Air Force has rendered a preliminary report on the 737 Philippine Airlines jetliner, and in this report, it has been mentioned that so far there is no evidence whatsoever of any bomb or similar destructive blasting device. No evidence. But they are still looking and they are still investigating.

Now just for your information, the president has scheduled a visit to the Veterans Memorial Medical Center tomorrow morning from 9:30, or about two or two and a half hours. I think this is her way of showing her concern for the veterans, especially those that are sick in hospital because of service-connected ailments or just because of plain old age. And we shall be happy to show her what improvements have been made in the, not only the facilities, but also the services being rendered by the Veterans Memorial Medical Center, which is one of the units under the Department of National Defense.

[Moderator] Sir, one last question from Jessica Soho of GMA 7.

[Ramos] Go ahead miss secretary.

[Reporter] Sir, you said you are happy that notice of termination has been served yesterday. The treaty expires next year. Do you think we have sufficient time to come up with another treaty considering that we only have one year before that agreement expires?

[Ramos] I think the primary issue is not only the time remaining but also the next step that will be agreed to by the two panels. But the basic declaration by the Philippine Government through the chairman of the panel, Secretary Manglapus, is by itself a giant step. In fact, it is a momentous act which declares the Philippine position very clearly and the desire of the Philippine Government to have the issue on the problem of the bases resolved once and for all.

[Reporter] If there is no treaty, then the phaseout is inevitable...

[Ramos] No we cannot just make those conclusions because precisely that was what they were talking about and they are still talking.

[Reporter] But you think we have enough time to prepare ourselves?

[Ramos] I think let's wait until [words indistinct] and then maybe we can give a more accurate assessment. Right now we will just be speculating.

[Reporter] Thank you, sir.

[Ramos] By the way, it might interest you to know that the panels have agreed to suspend their deliberations this afternoon and they are going to Clark Air Base to take part in the funeral ceremonies of the two departed airmen. For our part, Under Secretary Gacis, who is a member of the Manglapus panel, will represent the DND.

Okay. Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen.

Senator Urges 'People Power' To Force Bases Out
HK1505045590 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 15 May 90 pp 1, 6

[Reported by Johanna Son and Rolando Pascual]

[Text] Filipinos should use "people's power" in the streets between now and September to remind the Aquino Government to dismantle the U.S. bases here, Sen. Wigberto Tanada urged yesterday. Keynoting a conference on a nuclear-free Philippines, Tanada reiterated his opposition to any extension of the bases agreement and urged the country to ensure that the Government does not "abdicate its responsibility."

The Government has to serve the notice of termination of the bases agreement by Sept. 16, 1990 to forestall its automatic extension. To make sure the Government

does that, Tanada suggested that Filipinos organize "pulong-pulong [gatherings], people's marches, lakbayan [tour]" nationwide to show the people's desire to "wage peace" and dismantle the bases. "If we have to win the streets in the fashion of people's power as we did once before...then we must plan and coordinate, march and demonstrate our will as a people," he said.

Also in the Senate, Minority Leader Juan Ponce Enrile warned the Aquino Government against "misleading" the country if the exploratory talks would result in an agreement for an extension of the bases' stay here.

In a privilege speech, he also said the "best efforts" pledged by past U.S. presidents to ensure payments to Manila "will no longer be redeemable."

There is no point in going into exploratory talks if the Philippines has no intention of freeing itself from the "inertia of old attitudes" toward Washington, according to Enrile.

Senate President Jovito Salonga found yesterday's opening of the talks merely "kilitian [tested the waters]." After reading the Philippine panel's opening statement, he said: "Bukas pa ang suwagan [Tomorrow will be the substantive session]."

In the House of Representatives, the Progressive Bloc reiterated its stand against the continued stay of the bases here and also noted that President Aquino was veering away from her "open options" policy on the bases.

Rep. Bonifacio Gillego [Sorsogon], bloc chairman, said he was "impressed" by the President's statement Sunday that her "tenor has changed" because her "stand before was ambiguous." He was referring to the President's statement that any arrangement after Sept. 19, 1991, when the bases agreement expires, must be contained in a new treaty to be ratified by the Senate.

Rep. Oscar Rodriguez (Pampanga) echoed the Progressive Bloc's call for transparency in the ongoing talks. "Since the inception of the bases agreement in 1947, the people have always been kept in limbo by Philippine negotiating officials," he said.

The Municipal Mayors League of the Philippines (MNLP) reissued a two-month old resolution "strongly" urging the retention of the U.S. military bases in the country. Presented yesterday at the second annual MNLP convention at the Philippine Plaza, the resolution was unanimously approved on March 5 by more than 1,500 municipal mayors nationwide. The mayors said the retention of the bases would maintain the balance of power in the Asia-Pacific region, adding that the bases also provide economic benefits to the country.

Reportage on Rallies Protesting U.S. Bases

Students Vow To Continue

HK1605050790 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 16 May 90

[Text] Militant students will continue to protest in front of the Central Bank building. League of Filipino Students [LFS] President Nathaniel Santiago said that today's rally will be more active and militant. This is in spite of the dispersal operations last Monday in which more than 50 policemen and students were injured. The LFS and other militant groups oppose the continued presence of the U.S. bases in the country.

Student Leader Arrested

HK1605100190 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 16 May 90

[Excerpts] An antibases rally has been partly dispersed here at U.N. Avenue near Mabini. Nathaniel Santiago, the chairman of the League of Filipino Students, had been arrested. Here is Cesar Chavez' interview with concerned people:

[Chavez] Joe, Captain Aviesca is here. Captain, why did you arrest Nathaniel Santiago?

[Aviesca] There was a warrant of arrest against Santiago. He was arrested because of previous cases.

[Chavez] Were there others arrested, too?

[Aviesca] No. It's only Nathaniel Santiago because we had a pending warrant against him, and he was arrested based on previous cases that we have filed against him.

[Chavez] What will you do with the remaining demonstrators here?

[Aviesca] They have no permit. We will give them one more chance and then I will wait for a peaceful dispersal.

[Chavez] Thank you, captain. I will go to that group. I am now talking to Sonia Sotto of GABRIELA [General Assembly Binding Women for Reforms, Integrity, Equality, Leadership, and Action]. What can you say about this incident?

[Sonia] We were having a peaceful program here when a group of 50 people, who are in apposition to us, attacked us, resulting in the arrest of our comrades. We have done nothing wrong but to peacefully gather here with an aim to deliver our message to the United States Embassy. This is a resolution we reached in a conference we had from 14 to 16 May.

[Chavez] Aside from Santiago, who else was arrested?

[Sonia] We could not determine that yet. But I appeal to those in the media, who have been mauled in Clark Air base, not to allow this thing to happen to our fellow Filipinos. Let us be together in this movement. [passage omitted]

[Chavez] Here is Colonel Reyes.

[Reyes] We are taking these students to the headquarters to know what happened.

[Unidentified student] Can't you tell us right here the reason for the arrests? Where are your arrest warrants? You are in plain clothes, you must present warrants. Where are your badges? [passage omitted]

Ramos Defends Dispersal

HK1505094790 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 15 May 90

[By Jennifer Postigo of Mobile Unit No. 18—italicized portion in English]

[Text] The government will still allow widespread protests by various sectors that want to express their sentiments regarding the U.S. military bases and other leading issues in the country. Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos made this assurance as he attended the hearing of the House committee on justice which discussed the proposal to include coup d'etat under heinous crimes. Ramos said the government will not block the right of every citizen to express himself because it is guaranteed in our Constitution, except when it is prejudicial to the rights of other citizens who are not taking part in such protests.

The defense secretary also defended the dispersal operations mounted by the Western Police District operatives on the antibases rallyists by saying that there is also a limit to the policy of maximum tolerance, especially when a widespread protest becomes unruly and it becomes prejudicial to the rights of other citizens.

[Begin Ramos recording] *The mass actions are covered by our policy of maximum tolerance. But, of course, there is a certain limit to that, which is when there is disorder. This might prejudice also the rights of others who are not involved in the mass action. And so at a certain point, the police will have to conduct dispersal operations. For instance, the right of the travelling public in those streets to travel freely and not be hampered by the mass action. But in any case, we are still pursuing that policy of maximum tolerance.* [end recording]

Regarding the ongoing exploratory talks on the fate of the U.S. bases, Secretary Ramos has refused to issue any statement about his expectations. He said the talks are being held to determine which is the best measure for the government to carry out in accordance with the national interest and without jeopardizing the friendly relations between the governments of the Philippines and the United States.

'Analysis' Column Views U.S. Withdrawal

HK1605054590 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 16 May 90 pp 1, 8

[“Analysis” column by Amando Doronila: “Retention or Withdrawal”]

[Text] The Philippine panel yesterday served notice to its American counterpart that as from September 19, 1991, the Philippines considers the lease of the U.S.

military bases terminated. The termination notice is consistent with and essentially follows the constitutional mandate (Section 25, Article XVIII of the 1987 Constitution) and the statement by President Aquino last Sunday that “Any arrangement after (19 September 1991) must be set forth in a treaty, concurred in by the Senate and, when Congress so requires, ratified by the people in a plebiscite.”

Thus far, the President has been correct and punctilious in adhering to the letter of her Constitution. She initially has gained public opinion on her side and this is important for the Philippine panel because in international negotiations, home support—or the muting of internal differences—can only strengthen the panel's position.

But it is too early to express confidence that the opening moves of the Philippine panel will lead to the removal of the U.S. military presence and the winding down of nearly half a century of neocolonial relationship with the U.S..

The key to this question is what kind of “treaty” will follow the notice of termination—whether it is a treaty to extend the bases or to dismantle them. There is a whole of difference between a phaseout and an extension. Simply stated, we are not yet out of the woods.

Before we examine this issue, a few words are in order. Of all the negotiations over the bases since their establishment in 1947, the current talks opened with the least acrimony and tension. The calmer atmosphere may be an indication that the often agitated relationship between the two countries has entered a period of maturity.

The second point is that there has been no beating around the bush in the exploratory talks. The talks were intended to identify the basic issues and set the main themes of the negotiations. In just two days of meetings, the American panel put the issue squarely when its chief negotiator, Richard Armitage, said, “If you ask us to leave, leave we shall, as expeditiously as possible with our pride fully intact.” He further said, “...if separation is your desire, let us move to that end with speed, confidence and goodwill. If our mutual interests cannot sustain us as partners, let us part as friends.” ? This may have set the tone of the impending separation.

On the other hand, the head of the Philippine panel, Secretary of Foreign Affairs Raul Manglapus, served the notice of termination of the bases and raised the issue of shortfalls in promised U.S. aid. With these, the Philippines' priorities have been established, and the issues are now joined.

With the issues having been identified, the next step would be the determination of the nature of the treaty or arrangement after September 1991, the trade-offs over the new arrangements making up for the shortfall of U.S. commitments under the Manglapus-Shultz agreement, and the arrangements under which the bases will be dismantled, including the duration of the phaseout.

By stating categorically the constitutional mandate as the guidelines for the Filipino negotiators, President Aquino has made it less and less possible for her to negotiate a treaty retaining the bases. The popular perception of her statement is that what is left to be negotiated is the period of dismantling. Any departure from this perception could bring widespread disenchantment.

She is beginning to use the bases issue as an element for national mobilization and any political group or individual that supports retention would be inviting political suicide. Indeed, the YOU (Young Officers Union) has come up with a statement calling for the phasing out of the bases. It is riding the issue. Mrs Aquino has regained the political initiative to strengthen her own internal position through her moves on the bases.

The statement by Armitage that the U.S. will remain a Pacific power regardless of the decision of the Philippines on the bases is an admirable expression of the American determination to remain the dominant power in the Pacific, but it has a hollow ring. Events giving rise to other economic and military power centers in the Pacific—such as Japan, China, and the NICs (newly industrialized countries)—and the U.S. deficits have eroded power and influence and have pushed it to inexorable decline.

There is no doubt that the U.S. could redistribute its facilities in Clark and Subic into fallback position in the Pacific, but the costs would be enormous. Given the powerful tide of change toward disarmament and withdrawal of forces by the superpowers, the value of the retention of the bases seems to lie in covering the flanks of the U.S. as it shrinks its military capabilities.

However, it is not the responsibility of the Philippines to act as the rearguard protecting America's decline and withdrawal from its Pacific outposts close to the Asia mainland. The task of the present Filipino leadership is to arrange an orderly U.S. withdrawal through a treaty phasing out the bases and to seek an arrangement whereby concessions obtained from the U.S. could be converted into economic assets and military hardware that would increase the capacity of the country to defend itself from external harassment and defend its resources from international poachers.

With this goal in mind, the call by Armitage for the restructuring of Philippine-U.S. relationship on the basis of mutuality of interests might be better served if the conversion of the bases infrastructure and the remaining compensation package would help transform the Philippines into a positive contributor to the formation of a new balance of power in the Pacific, this time not dominated by the U.S.

Agreement on Improving Tourism Signed With China

*HK1405132290 Quezon City MALAYA in English
13 May 90 p 9*

[By Guillermo Beringuel Jr.]

[Text] Tourism Secretary Peter Garrucho yesterday signed with his counterpart from the People's Republic of China a memorandum of agreement aimed at fostering closer cooperation between the two countries on tourism development. The Department of Tourism said the move "seeks to strengthen the friendly relations between the Philippines and the PRC in the field of tourism and to promote mutual understanding and friendship between the people of the two countries."

Garrucho left for Beijing Tuesday with Tourism Under Secretary Narzalina Lim.

The Philippines last year entered into a memorandum of understanding [MOU] with PRC for the sharing of information and experience in tourism. Under the MOU, the two countries will exchange data, encourage tourists from third countries, foster an exchange of tourism experts and promote tourism promotional programs.

China was recently chosen as one of the Asian destinations with high growth potential by the Travel Journal, Japan's leading trade magazine.

Data showed that 2,108 Chinese visited the country during the first nine months last year, a 34 percent increase from the 1,573 in the same period in 1988.

The travel market of the Philippines suffered a slump following the December coup while China reeled from the effects of the Tiananmen massacre last year. Both countries had to double their efforts to regain their share in the world tourist trade.

Australian Firm To Build Navy Warships

*HK1205042990 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 12 May 90*

[Text] The Philippine Navy has negotiated with an Australian shipbuilder for the construction of four medium-sized warships, each to cost about 37 million [currency not specified]. Speaking at a news conference, Navy chief Mariano Dumancas stressed the need to modernize the naval fleet in order to match those of Malaysia and other neighboring countries. [Dumancas recording indistinct]

'Renegade' Air Force Captain Captured

*HK1405064190 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 14 May 90 pp 1, 6*

[By Christine Avendano]

[Text] A renegade Air Force Officer believed to have been responsible for the deployment of rebel troops at Villamor air base during the December putsch has been arrested.

Capt. Edilfredo J. Adeva was collared at his parents' house in Moonwalk Village, Las Pinas, Saturday, Maj. Gen. Gerardo Protacio, PAF [Philippine Air Force] chief, told a press conference. Adeva, 42, was the 11th rebel officer to be captured since the December putsch that killed at least 113 people, mostly civilians, and

wounded about 500 others. Protacio said a team from the Special Mission Group of the Air Force, under Col. Dominador Salac, surprised Adeva at about 11:45 a.m. in his father's room. "When they (arresting officers) got inside the room, he did not resist arrest at all because I think he saw the futility of a resistance," Protacio said.

Protacio said Adeva deployed the Marine battalion that "surprised and seized" Villamor and then supplied them with food and guns during the coup attempt. "He was the one driving around (Villamor) in a van during the Dec. 1 coup (attempt), shuffling around (rebel) troops, supplies, food stuffs and armaments, particularly firearms," Protacio said.

He added that Adeva took orders from Col. Reynaldo Samaco, another renegade officer, who was suspected long before the December putsch to be working with ultra-rightist groups. Samaco is still at large, Protacio said.

The Air Force chief said Adeva was also allegedly responsible for the rescue of two rebel airmen arrested by Muntinlupa policemen in Alabang on the eve of the Villamor siege. The two men were supposed to "rendezvous with Army elements in Southern Luzon projected to reinforce the marines who invaded Villamor."

Protacio said Adeva, who escaped when government troops freed Villamor, was assigned to "neutralize" the Air Police Squadron which was securing the air base.

He said three M16s, an M-203 grenade launcher and assorted ammunition were found in Adeva's quarters in Villamor after his escape.

Protacio added that before the coup attempt, Adeva was being investigated by the Air Judge Advocate Office for his alleged involvement in a robbery.

Communists Spend One Million Pesos for Rescue

*HK1405124390 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 13 May 90 pp 1, 5*

[Text] The Communists spent about P [pesos] 1 million, some of it going to soldiers as bribe, to spring the wife of the communist movement's acting head from the Constabulary stockade last year, military sources said yesterday. The operation went so smoothly for Wilma Austria-Tiamzon the military until now has no definite idea how it happened. She appeared to have simply disappeared unnoticed in the confusion of Christmas Day visits.

According to the sources, the big expense entailed by the rescue has been confirmed by some detainees from the communist movement who felt there were more important comrades who deserved to be rescued.

Military authorities are now looking into the operation, particularly the bribery part.

Tiamzon is the financial commission head of the communist movement aside from sitting as member in the executive committee. Her husband, Benito, is the alleged acting communist party head in the absence of Jose Ma Sison who is seeking political asylum in western Europe. In fact, reports from the underground said Benito himself worked closely for raising funds for the escape of Tiamzon.

The military actually got gotten wind of the plot to rescue Tiamzon from jail when some P10,000 in crisp P100 bills were found inside the detention cell of one of the detained communist leaders inside Camp Crame. The money was found two months before Tiamzon escaped and there had been reports that the money used to bribe the jail guards had been given in advance.

One such rebel plan was codenamed "Operation Black Label."

The military did prevent rebel leaders from escaping but not Tiamzon who casually walked out from the detention area after a Christmas Day mass.

Ironically, it was Rodolfo "Bilog" Salas who reported or called the attention of the military that Tiamzon had escaped. Salas reportedly rejected the plan.

Tiamzon's escape was actually the second time. In November 1988, couple Romulo Kintanar and Gloria Jopson escaped after attending a birthday party hosted by their warden, Lt Col [Lieutenant Colonel] Robelito Comilang.

Increased Labor Unrest Noted in First Quarter

*HK1105035390 Manila BUSINESS STAR
in English 11 May 90 p 2*

[By Conrado M. Diaz Jr]

[Text] Unrest in the industrial front appears to be more intense this year than last year as indicated by government statistics for April showing an uptrend in the number of declared strikes and in the number of workers who joined them.

According to the National Conciliation and Mediation Board (NCMB) in its latest strike situationer, declared strikes numbered 71 as of the fourth month of the year compared to only 67 during the same period in 1989.

The more significant development, though, is that the strikes which erupted during the reference period this year involved 18,398 or 127% more workers than last year when only 14,508 workers left their jobs to seek redress of grievances from management. The work stoppages resulted in the loss of 341,000 man-days as of last April, 35% more than last year's record of 252,000 man-days lost.

The manufacturing industry remained the sector most affected by work stoppages. During the reference period, the industry suffered 46 strikes; this already constituted

65% of the total strikes which erupted then. Worker involvement was also the highest in the sector at 26,632 or 81% of the aggregate number who struck. In terms of man-days, the manufacturing industry lost 239,000, which is already 70% of the cumulative loss.

Other sectors crippled by work stoppages during the four-month period include the agriculture, fishery and forestry sectors, with 9 cases; community, social, recreational and personal services, 5; wholesale and retail trade, 4; electricity, gas and water services, 2; transport, storage and communication services, 2; mining, quarrying and construction, 1; and, financing, insurance, real estate and business services, 1.

Collective bargaining deadlocks remained the main trigger of the strikes which erupted during the period. The issue animated 39 or 55% of the cases.

Issues involving unfair labor practices (ULP) were also major causes. These include illegal dismissal/suspension of union officers and members which triggered 32 of the strikes; discrimination/harassment of union members, 29; refusal to bargain/bargaining in bad faith, 13; and violation/non-implementation of collective bargaining agreements (CBAs), 9.

The bulk of the new strike cases occurred in Metro Manila, with 34, followed by Southern Luzon, 17; Central Luzon, 8; Central Visayas, 5; Northern, Southern and Central Mindanao regions with 2 each; and Bicol, with 1.

At the end of the period, 15 strike cases remain unresolved, 7 of them in Metro Manila, 7 in Southern Luzon and 1 in Central Luzon.

Sixty-eight out of the 83 total caseload, meanwhile, were disposed, representing a disposition rating of 82%. This, however, was slower than last year, the disposition rating of which was 87%.

Also during the period, the filing of new notices for work stoppages increased as against 1989's total although with lesser impact than the actual strike cases.

For the first four months, 551 notices of strikes were filed, 9.8% more than last year's 502 new notices. Worker involvement, though, was about 4% less with 129,772 compared with 135,007 in 1989.

Comparative Statistics on Actual Strikes

1989 & 1990

As of April 30, 1990

	1989	1990
Pending, Beginning	9	12
New Cases	67	71
Total Cases	76	83
Disposed	66	68
Pending, End	10	15
Number of Workers Involved	14,508	32,906

Mandays Lost	252,000	341,000
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Source: NCMB

Thailand

Editorial Urges ASEAN Support on U.S. Bases

BK1605012190 Bangkok THE NATION in English
16 May 90 p 9

[Editorial: "ASEAN Support on Bases Needed"]

[Text] The worst has yet to come in events surrounding the talks on the future of US military bases in the Philippines, which began early this week. On Sunday [13 May], two US servicemen outside Clark Air base were killed, and whoever was responsible for the slaughter it seems will not stop there. More human casualties are expected and resentment among nationalistic Filipino will increase as the negotiations continue.

As tensions are running high in the Philippines, it is time for ASEAN countries to do something that will aid the delicate negotiations in Manila over renewal of the lease on the two major US bases in the country—Subic Naval Base and Clark Air Base.

For years, despite a consensus in ASEAN that a US military presence is a crucial factor for peace and stability in the region, it has never been said out loud. Only Singapore has stood publicly on the issue, and offered facilities to the United States to use. Singapore's action drew harsh criticism from Malaysia and Indonesia, while Thailand voiced its support.

Despite the divergent views on Singapore's hosting US forces, it is safe to say that ASEAN countries share a common view that the military bases in the Philippines should stay, at least for the time being. The American security umbrella has given the ASEAN region an environment in which to develop some of the world's fastest growing economies. ASEAN still needs the United States to prolong this period of prosperity.

If the views expressed by leading ASEAN strategists over the weekend are any indication—after Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan proposed holding joint naval exercises with Japan—then it is obvious that none of the ASEAN countries wants to see the United States go at this crucial time. The experts all felt that this was not the time to have Japan re-armed. The consensus still is that Japan should continue to do what it does best—trade, investment and providing economic assistance.

Given these static views, ASEAN needs to be more pragmatic—by being less hypocritical—and declare openly that it feels the US bases are needed at present for the defence of the region. Such a declaration should not be meant to influence the base negotiation process, which is essentially a Philippine-American affair, but rather to indicate to Philippine leaders and the public that ASEAN does benefit from the bases.

Even with a reduction of US forces, ASEAN countries can adjust and take initiatives to strengthen defence cooperation and provide protection to their vulnerable sea lanes. ASEAN as a group can coordinate with other countries in the wider region in security cooperation. And when ASEAN feels more comfortable with a Japanese security role, then Tokyo can lend a hand.

Such preparation would allow for a continued balance of power, even when a US presence is no longer needed or has proved to be counterproductive.

VOFA Analyzes Efforts Against Narcotics

*BK1505095490 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia
in English 1500 GMT 14 May 90*

[Station article: "Thailand's Efforts in Combatting Drug Trafficking"]

[Text] There is a proverb: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." It's an obvious truth in the fight against drug abuse. Prevention includes knowledge given to those who use drugs to quit. However, quitting is very difficult for drug abusers to do since they cannot overcome drug dependence. Apart from the abusers' own efforts, assistance from the whole society is necessary to encourage those who are addicted to drugs to quit so later they can become functioning members of society.

As a matter of fact, all societies including the family, community and employers, as well as the government, should try to do something to prevent drug abuse and rehabilitate drug abusers to help prepare them to reintegrate into society.

According to the Information Service of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, drug abuse is growing at an explosive rate in many countries. For example, the number of heroin abusers in Pakistan increased more than double in four years between 1982 and 1986. In 1986 alone, Pakistan's overall figure for drug abusers including that of heroin was about 1.9 million. In the same year, in Sri Lanka, heroin dependent persons numbered 37,000. Heroin-related arrests in the country increased from eight in 1981 to more than 4,600 in 1986, while in Bombay, 100,000 people are abusing "brown sugar," which is a crude form of heroin introduced at the beginning of 1980's. And in Thailand, estimates of the number of illicit drug abusers vary from 200,000 up. Being aware of the problem, which is getting more crucial every day, the Thai Government has been making efforts to eliminate drug traffickers, as well as drug traffickers, which are the most important factors in the increasing number of drug abusers, around the globe. [sentence as heard] Therefore, recently, the Thai cabinet has approved drafts of two antidrug bills, that would allow Thai authorities to seize assets of drug traffickers and would require drug addicts to undergo drug rehabilitation.

The first bill would allow authorities to seize all properties that a suspect has obtained in the last two years

unless it can be shown that the property was acquired legally. The other bill would give law enforcement officials the authority to force all drug addicts into rehabilitation for six months. The period could be extended to a maximum of two years. Besides, the Thai Government has expanded international cooperation on the matter. For instance, Prime Minister's Office Minister Kon Thappharangsi was appointed by the Thai prime minister to take direct charge of all antinarcotics activities. The aim of the appointment is to demonstrate to the U.S. Government the Thai Government's firm determination to combat narcotics production and trafficking at a time when Mr. Kon goes visiting the United States next month.

Additionally, with the intention to help stem drug trafficking, Thai border police will set up a school for hilltribes in the north of Thailand in order to keep the hilltribe people away from being lured into growing drugs. The school will be established in Mae Hong Son Province. Border patrol police would educate young hilltribes about the dangers and possible ways of stopping the drug trade. And, recently, Thai police have proposed an end to visa-free entry to Nigerians, who came into Thailand. The Thai Embassy in Lagos, the capital of Nigeria, also reportedly launched a campaign to warn Nigerians of the risks they face if they are caught in Thailand for narcotics trafficking. It is the means to screen out would-be traffickers. The reason why Thailand has to implement such a measure is because in most cases of drug traffickers in Thailand, many of the suspected traffickers are Nigerians. Official statistics show that more than 100 Nigerians or holders of Nigerian passports were arrested in the past five months while attempting to smuggle heroin out of Thailand. Obviously the arrested suspects are not real traffickers but they are lured by the real traffickers to smuggle out heroin on the way back home by being offered an all-expenses-paid trip to Thailand.

Unfortunately, such a thing has tarnished the image of their country and their people overseas. And Thailand, without any alternatives, has to end the visa-free entry to the Nigerians since Thailand has a policy of stemming narcotics trafficking, which has now become a global problem. By the way, any honest Nigerian who wishes to visit Thailand, should not feel offended by the precautions taken by Thai authorities. Actually, Thailand always welcome all bona fide tourists.

These are the efforts of the Thai Government to help combat global narcotics trafficking. Thailand is very aware of how important and crucial this problem is. As a matter of fact, the Thai Government has issued out effective domestic measures and expanded international cooperation so as to resolve this problem.

Moves To 'Liberalize' Textile Trade Supported

*BK1605013990 Bangkok THE NATION in English
16 May 90 p 13*

[By Chirawat Krongkaeo]

[Text] Thailand is supporting moves to liberalize the textile trade by bringing it back under GATT within 10 years. Trade in textiles is currently governed by the Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA), an exceptional restriction allowed under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Kroek-krai Chiraphaet, deputy director-general of the Foreign Trade Department, told reporters after meeting the working group on textiles on Monday [14 May] that Thailand is prepared to liberalize its textile market after the MFA expires at the end of next year.

He said that Thailand has the potential to expand its markets and increase its export volume over the next 10 years, a period in which every country should be working towards integrating their markets into the broader framework of the GATT.

"The next ten years will be crucial to the future of the Thai textile trade. The government, with recommendations from our working group, will likely minimize the existing restrictions such as import taxes for raw materials, machinery and chemicals. Research and development into production technology and human resources must be accelerated," he said.

However, Kroek-krai said a comprehensive package of interim measures should be implemented during the transition period. To prevent disruption to the market, a certain percentage of export growth should be allowed for and a watch-dog mechanism established. The Thai stance will be submitted to the ASEAN textile meeting on May 25 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia to formulate the unified position of ASEAN. Its proposal will be submitted to the GATT in July.

Oranut Osathanon, director-general of the Foreign Trade Department, said that the United States has lifted its controls on cotton sweaters (Code 345) and shorts made of fibres other than cotton (Code 847) since May 14 after the Textile Surveillance Body (TSB), an international agency looking after the disputes settlement in textile trade, ruled against the US's petition that the two export items from Thailand distorted its market and hurt the local industry.

—Thailand has exported goods under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) to 25 countries namely the European Community, the United States, Japan, Canada, the European Free Trade Areas (EFTA), the USSR and its satellite states in the East bloc.

Vietnam

Coverage Continues on Release of U.S. Citizen

VNA Reports

*BK1505151590 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT
15 May 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 15—American citizen Michael David Morrow, arrested by Ho Chi Minh City authorities for engaging in activities in violation of Vietnam's national security, was released and left Vietnam on May 14, 1990.

Proceeding from the humanitarian policy of the Vietnamese Government and considering the sincere attitude of Michael David Morrow, the authorities of Ho Chi Minh City decided not to prosecute him and ordered his release after more than three weeks' detention.

In his application for release, Morrow acknowledged that he had violated the Vietnamese law, that his arrest and detention conformed to the Vietnamese law and that he received good treatment during the period of detention in this country.

Morrow Accused of Espionage

*BK1605021890 Hong Kong AFP in English 1733 GMT
15 May 90*

[Excerpts] Bangkok, May 15 (AFP)—A U.S. businessman released from Vietnamese custody said here Tuesday [15 May] he had been accused of being an agent of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Michael Morrow told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE he had strongly defended himself against the accusation that he was a CIA agent brought against him by Vietnamese police officials before his release Monday.

Mr. Morrow, a Hong Kong-based business consultant and publisher who was detained in Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon, after having been arrested in Vietnam's central coastal city of Danang, described the accusation as "insulting." "I'm not an intelligence agent. I'm not involved in espionage," Mr. Morrow said. [passage omitted]

Mr. Morrow said he was forced to admit to travelling in Vietnam without official permission in exchange for his release. "I admitted to having gone to Danang illegally, even though if I did do so, I did go after the assurance by the travel people in Saigon that it was alright for me to do so," he said. Mr. Morrow, a fluent Vietnamese speaker, said he had gone to Vietnam with a French businessman, Thierry Rodzinek, to survey investment prospects in the fields of hotels and tourism. Last week, Mr. Rodzinek, who was arrested at the same time as Mr. Morrow but released shortly afterwards and allowed to leave Vietnam, said the two had been put under arrest for having gone to Danang without official permission.

Mr. Morrow, who travels often to Vietnam, said he was aware of being under police surveillance there since "at least February" and even had been subjected to searches. He said he had sent a cable before his last trip to an unidentified senior official in Hanoi to outline exactly what line of business he was in and reported that he knew he was "under suspicion." The businessman said he had warned his police interrogators in Ho Chi Minh City that the treatment they gave him would have adverse consequences on Vietnam's economy and foreign investment climate. "But they were strangely immune to any arguments that were based on economic cost," he said. Police officials told him Vietnam was again "at war with the

United States," he continued. "We have taken prisoners of war," he quoted them as saying, without elaborating. [passage omitted]

Morrow Comments on Release

*BK1605040190 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
16 May 90 p 5*

[By Alan Dawson]

[Text] American businessman Michael Morrow said yesterday he bargained the end of his three-week detention in Vietnam with denials he was a spy and help from senior Thai officials. Mr Morrow, who was arrested in Danang on April 23, was accused by Vietnamese security officers of illegal contacts with former Vietcong suspected of plotting against the Hanoi government. No formal charges ever were made. He said security forces appeared to be conducting a major crackdown on dissent in Ho Chi Minh City, where he was held incommunicado.

The former Vietnam war reporter, now a Hong Kong publisher, businessman and consultant, gave special thanks yesterday to advisers of Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, who intervened with Vietnam on his case. He said Kraisak Chunhawan, the premier's son, Sen [Senator] Phansak Winyarat, and the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs all took an active interest in his case and helped to speed his release. In addition, he said he was grateful for news coverage of his disappearance into the Ho Chi Minh City security prison. "They just couldn't believe I was who I was," he said in an interview 24 hours after his arrival back in Thailand. "I'm not an enemy of the people and I refuse to wear that label."

Officials spent days combing a thick record of Mr Morrow accumulated by the intelligence service since 1969, when he worked as a journalist for Dispatch News Agency. Ironically, Dispatch often was cited by US and Saigon officials as a pro-communist news service. He said he was treated throughout the 21-day ordeal with courtesy and "a concern for legalistic detail," including denial of legal aid and contact with the outside world or fellow prisoners. Vietnamese law, he said, forbids these.

"I think they're really scared" of an attempt to overthrow the Hanoi government, he said of his interrogators from the Ministry of Interior's security service. He quoted one officer as telling him, "We are once again at war with the United States." "Vietnamese intelligence has concluded the US has no intention of normalising relations until 1992, and until then will continue efforts at destabilising the government," Mr Morrow said.

He confirmed he was not physically mistreated by security forces, and described videotaped interrogation sessions as "not all that intensive. One day we did six hours. Most days were four or five, and for six days, I didn't see anyone at all."

In the end, he said, he and his interrogators made a bargain. All charges of spying were dropped, and he

admitted "inadvertent culpability" by receiving and forwarding a letter to a Vietnamese from abroad. He also paid about US\$30 (135,000 dong) for his room and board for the 21 days in detention. "Cheaper than the hotel," he laughed yesterday. In return, his jailers issued a release order, a deportation order and a seat aboard an Air Vietnam jetliner to Bangkok on Monday [14 May] morning. He said numerous Vietnamese had been arrested in recent days on suspicion of opposition to Hanoi. He identified three, whom he said were two business associates and a friend who was in the Saigon underground during the Vietnam war.

Meanwhile, diplomatic sources and travellers said yesterday that Vietnam has scaled down or cancelled nationwide celebrations of Saturday's 100th birthday of Ho Chi Minh for fear of anti-government activities. Instead of the massive national holiday they originally planned, the diplomats said Hanoi officials have barred many foreign newsmen and discouraged tourists from the country until after the scaled-back celebration.

Reports from Ho Chi Minh City quoting reliable sources said that "many" southern Vietnamese have been jailed in recent weeks. In addition to Michael Morrow at least three other foreigners from three different nations were detained on similar charges, held secretly and also released.

Three days before the 100th anniversary of "Uncle Ho's" birth, residents of Vietnam said the manner of celebration was unclear. An official gathering in Hanoi's massive Ba Dinh Square will go ahead, the sources indicated. Communist Party leader Nguyen Van Linh and other senior officials will attend. In the southern city named after Ho Chi Minh, however, residents said plans for a huge Saturday morning rally planned months ago had been scaled back. Smaller, controlled meetings will mark the anniversary, but under a noticeable increase in security surveillance, they said. The government last week cancelled plans to issue visas to several foreign newsmen and documentary film-makers, including some who had planned coverage of the holiday months ago.

Although the anniversary was originally planned as the highlight of the Visit Vietnam Year for tourism, many tourists have been advised by travel agents to postpone their trip until at least next week. Visits by overseas Vietnamese to their relatives, mostly in the south, have not been affected, travellers said. Vietnamese officials spent much of last year preparing for the centenary celebration, and clearly hoped to use it to demonstrate Vietnam's new policy of economic renovation and openness, known as doi moi. Under their urging the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) declared the day an international holiday.

Security forces under Interior Minister Mai Chi Tho have convinced the government of the strong possibility of major anti-regime demonstrations on Saturday, according to one traveller who spent five days under

interrogation by secret police. Ho Chi Minh City citizens in recent days have reported sweeping arrests of suspected anti-Hanoi personalities, along with a general upswing in security. "We have been told not to talk to foreigners at all, even our friends," said one resident in a telephone conversation. This marks a major change from recent policy. Since doi moi became a state programme more than three years ago, authorities have suffered or even encouraged contact between Vietnamese and foreign visitors.

Diplomats and analysts were puzzled yesterday at the scope of the security fears of the government. They said they had not detected any increase in anti-regime activity in recent months, nor any sign of organised resistance to Hanoi rule. The pattern of arrests and interrogation in Ho Chi Minh City indicates a fear in Hanoi of sectarian resistance. Many southerners, especially including former Viet Cong soldiers, are said to resent rule by a northern government. Among persons known arrested in the southern city are several who have openly voiced anger at many Hanoi policies, and who maintain regular communications with foreigners.

Paper Criticizes Solomon's Remarks on Cambodia

*BK1605084090 Hanoi VNA in English 0739 GMT
16 May 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 16—The national daily NHAN DAN criticized U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Solomon's statements in Bangkok on May 14 as aimed at covering up Washington's support for the genocidal Khmer Rouge and justifying the erroneous U.S. policy on the Cambodian issue.

Blaming Richard Solomon for using the Cambodian issue to obstruct other countries' contacts and trade with Vietnam, the paper points out that this runs counter to the current trend for normalization of relations among different countries in the world and only exposes the ill-intentioned U.S. attempt at isolating Vietnam.

The paper continues: "Vietnam's complete troop withdrawal from Cambodia on September 26 last year has won broad welcome, recognition, and appreciation from the world public. Until now, many foreign delegations to Cambodia have confirmed the non-presence of Vietnamese troops there. At a recent press conference in Paris, representatives of the Socialist, Liberal and Christian Democratic groups in the European Parliament, returning from a visit to Cambodia, said they had not seen Vietnam's military presence wherever they went in Cambodia."

NHAN DAN stresses: "Vietnamese leaders have time and again expressed their readiness to normalize relations with the United States, which meets the interests and aspirations of the two peoples. We hope that the U.S. side will take a new approach in line with realities and reason, showing its sincerity in seeking an equitable

and reasonable solution to the Cambodian issue, as well as in accelerating the normalization of the U.S.-Vietnamese relations."

Hanoi on Troops in Cambodia, U.S. 'Hostility'

*BK1605072190 Hong Kong AFP in English 0640 GMT
16 May 90*

[Text] Hanoi, May 16 (AFP)—Hanoi rejected Tuesday [15 May] U.S. allegations that Vietnamese were still fighting alongside Phnom Penh Government troops inside Cambodia, and accused Washington of hostility toward Vietnam. "These statements do not reflect the real situation," the official NHAN DAN daily said of the charges made Monday in Bangkok by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Asia and Pacific Affairs Richard Solomon. The Vietnamese Communist Party paper also described as "unrealistic" Mr. Solomon's call for international sanctions against Vietnam to continue until the Cambodian conflict is resolved. "Mr. Solomon's remarks are aimed to mask the fact that Washington actually supports the genocidal Khmer Rouge," said the paper, which condemned the United States' continuing "hostility toward Vietnam."

The Marxist Khmer Rouge are the strongest military faction in a tripartite Cambodian resistance coalition backed by the West and China. They ruled the country from 1975 to January 1979, when Vietnamese troops ousted them, ending a rule that left hundreds of thousands of Cambodians dead. NHAN DAN said the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia last September, which was done without international supervision, had been "recognized by world opinion."

The Phnom Penh Government, which was installed by Vietnam, on Tuesday also rejected Mr. Solomon's charge that Vietnamese troops remained in Vietnam. But the Cambodian resistance disputes the withdrawal, charging that tens of thousands of Vietnamese troops remain in Cambodia to prop up the Hanoi-installed Phnom Penh Government. Mr. Solomon said Monday the United States believed Hanoi still had troops based in Cambodia, "probably a number in the low thousands." "There apparently are at least advisors operating in combat-support roles, intelligence, command and control functions and actively participating in combat operations going on inside Cambodia," he charged.

Some official Vietnamese sources have said that "a few hundred" Vietnamese military advisors remain in Cambodia, "notably at headquarters and in communications, in line with agreements between the two governments." But there have been a number of reports recently of Vietnamese troops fighting alongside Phnom Penh's army to parry offensives launched in western and north-western Cambodia by the resistance since September.

Washington, which officially backs only the two non-communist resistance factions and not the Khmer Rouge, insists that the Cambodian conflict must be settled before the United States restores its diplomatic

ties with Hanoi and lifts a crippling trade embargo. Vietnamese leaders have repeatedly expressed Hanoi's desire to resume diplomatic and economic relations with the United States, severed since the end of the Vietnam war in April 1975.

Paper on 'Anti-Communist Campaign' in CSFR

*BK1605092090 Hanoi VNA in English 0749 GMT
16 May 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 16—The national daily NHAN DAN today comes out strongly against the current anti-communist campaign in the Federal Republic of Czech and Slovakia, saying that such a move is aimed at gradually eliminating the communists from the political life in the country.

The paper draws public attention to a cynical fact that all activities against the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia have neither been criticized nor punished, but they are even endorsed by top leaders of the republic.

NHAN DAN lashes out at the proposal of Prague's prosecutor, T. Sokol, for a ban on all political activities of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia as from May 1, describing it as an insult to the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia whose 25,000 members laid down their lives in the patriotic war against fascism and thousands of others were detained in fascist concentration camps.

The paper says: A bitter fact has been shown in the Federal Republic of Czech and Slovakia: The communists have accepted pluralism in the country's political system whereas their opposition forces, after having gained power from the communists, are seeking to reject pluralism and democratization of the social life and pursue an anti-communist policy....

"We condemn the anti-communist campaign as is seen in the Federal Republic of Czech and Slovakia and other countries as well," the paper says. It stresses: "Those forces which stand behind such a campaign are unmasking their false democracy."

Dao Duy Tung Leads Delegation to Soviet Union

*BK1505154090 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT
15 May 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 15—A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] led by Dao Duy Tung, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee, left here today for the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee.

During this visit, the Vietnamese delegation will attend celebrations of Ho Chi Minh's birth centenary and sign a programme of cooperation in ideology, science, culture and education between the two communist parties.

The delegation was seen off by Nguyen Thanh Binh, Politburo member and secretary of the CPV Central Committee, and D.I. Kachin, Soviet ambassador to Vietnam.

Hong Kong Manufacturers Group Visits 7-13 May

*BK1505150590 Hanoi VNA in English 1445 GMT
15 May 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 15—A delegation of the Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong led by its chairman Lawrence C.H. Chu visited Vietnam from May 7-13.

The delegation toured the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone, Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi, where it met with Vietnamese industrialists and was cordially received by officials in charge of economic cooperation and foreign investment in those cities.

The association's chairman Lawrence C.H. Chu said Vietnam is Hong Kong's 16th largest market in Asia, and the performance of Hong Kong's domestic exports to Vietnam in January this year was remarkable, registering a growth of 89 percent over 1988. He noted that this remarkable growth is encouraging and suffices to show that Vietnam is a potential market for exploration as well as a good place for foreign investment. He expressed his hope to have better understanding of Vietnam's trade and industrial development, so as to explore opportunities for joint ventures between the two sides.

'High-Level' Indian Delegation Arrives 15 May

*BK1505153090 Hanoi VNA in English 1448 GMT
15 May 90*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 15—A high-level Indian delegation led by Jyoti Basu, chief minister of West Bangal, member of the Communist Party of India-Marxist, arrived here this afternoon for the celebration of Ho Chi Minh's birth centenary.

The Indian guests were welcomed at the government guest house here by Ho Minh Thang, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee and minister of commerce, Nguyen Dy Nien, deputy foreign minister, and Phan Dinh Vinh, deputy head of the External Relations Commission of the CPV Central Committee.

Indian Ambassador to Vietnam Jagdish Chandra Sharma was also present.

Nguyen Van Linh Article Praises Ho Chi Minh

*BK1505105590 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN
in Vietnamese Apr 90 pp 5-8, 20*

[Article by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam: "Transform President Ho Chi Minh's Lofty Ideas Into Vivid Realities of Today's Life"]

[Text] Twenty-one years have elapsed since President Ho Chi Minh left us and friends all over the world. However, his devotion and contributions to the Vietnamese people and nation are remembered forever.

Ho Chi Minh has always been the soul and symbol of the Vietnamese communists' and people's struggle. He is the one who caused many important turning points for the Vietnamese revolution. The first one was the establishment of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] in 1930. This was followed by the victory of the August Revolution. In 1941, after 30 years of living and working abroad, he returned to Vietnam to organize the party Central Committee conference, which set forth the strategy and the political platform for general uprisings to liberate the nation.

On 19 May 1941, at this conference, President Ho Chi Minh stressed: Fascism will wage a war against the Soviet Union, but the final victory will be scored by socialism. The CPV must strengthen unity among the patriotic and democratic forces to set up a unified national front, carry out the political and armed struggle against Japanese and French fascism, and wait for the opportunity when the Soviet Union is winning the war to rise up to seize administrative power throughout the country. The Vietnamese have known how to wage resistance wars against aggressors for thousands of years. This time, however, with experiences from the Paris Commune and the 1905 and 1917 revolutions in the Soviet Union, their armed struggles and uprisings were carried out with new contents, forms, and style. It involved the rising up of the people in a dominated nation to fight to regain their right to mastery under the leadership of the CPV—a pure Marxist-Leninist party. The August Revolution was the struggle of millions of oppressed people—armed with bamboo sticks, machetes and swords, and bows and cross-bows—who successfully overthrew the administration set up by Japanese militarism as well as the emperor's golden throne. The revolutionary masses set up their own state administration, and thereby ushered in a new era for the nation.

After its establishment, the Vietnamese worker-peasant state again faced many new wars of aggression. President Ho Chi Minh and our party had to organize and supervise these wars of resistance. The people and masses are the basic struggle forces; various armed forces and their commanders came from these forces. All the resistance struggles were carried out first by the armed forces in villages and wards, by men and women, and by the aged and children. At the beginning of the struggle against the French, Uncle Ho made an appeal to our compatriots: "We want peace; that is why we are lenient. However, the more we are lenient, the more the French will surge forward because they want to subjugate our nation again! No, we are willing to sacrifice our lives rather than lose our national independence and be dominated. We must rise up! This includes men and women, the aged and the young, regardless of religions, parties, and nationalities. All Vietnamese must rise up to fight against the French colonialists for national salvation. Those who have guns

and swords, use them; those who have not, use hoes, shovels, and bamboo sticks."

The Vietnamese people's determination in the anti-U.S. war of resistance was vigorously manifested through President Ho Chi Minh's appeal: "Johnson and his gang should know that they may send half a million troops, one million troops or more to accelerate the war of aggression in South Vietnam. They may use thousands of aircraft to escalate the destructive air war in North Vietnam. But they will never change the heroic Vietnamese people's iron-like willpower and determination to fight against the United States for national salvation. The more aggressive they are, the more their atrocities accumulate. The war may last five years, 10 or 20 years, or even longer. Hanoi, Haiphong, and a number of municipalities and enterprises may be destroyed, but the Vietnamese people are not afraid! There is nothing more precious than independence and freedom. When we achieve victory, the Vietnamese people will build their country bigger and more beautiful."

Ho Chi Minh was a fighter of both the national and international revolutions and a new-type Leninist revolutionary leader who came from the enslaved and oppressed people and who fought for the cause of liberating enslaved people and nations. Throughout his life—from his setting out in search of a solution to national salvation to his years of carrying out underground activities at home and abroad and his becoming the leader of a political party and a revolutionary state—he always maintained a simple, humble attitude, blending himself with other people, and holding high respect for the collective, the masses, and all the principles governing party activities. He preferred to leave leading positions for other people to take, and only accepted such positions when insisted by the collective. He sought to share his power with other comrades while holding high respect for and providing assistance to them. In leadership work, he was normally keen to listen to the views of other comrades, and he rarely used his final say as a veto. He loved talking privately, amiably, equitably, and personally to people and attentively listening to their answers to questions he posed to them.

Be they cadres, workers, youths, women, or elders, President Ho Chi Minh treated all people affectionately as he did his own brothers and friends. He did not want anyone to address him by his position, and he would be glad if those people who were junior to his age addressed him as Uncle (meaning either uncle or brother depending on the age of the interlocutor). He was therefore addressed by the entire country as Uncle Ho. Throughout his 20-odd years of underground activities, despite untold hardships and deprivation—twice arrested, jailed, and tortured very brutally by the enemy, coupled with the many instances of serious, near-death illness—he remained optimistic and pure-minded as a revolutionary. His daily life never changed: He woke up early and worked tirelessly until late in the night. When his public tasks were done, he devoted himself to reading and writing—writing press articles, composing poems,

and writing letters to his cadres and ordinary citizens. He loved meeting and conversing with international friends, preferred to talk in the language of his interlocutors, and personally wrote reply letters to youths from across the nation.

President Ho Chi Minh did not want luxurious clothes, for his people then remained poor with many of them still not having enough food to eat and sufficient clothes to keep themselves warm. He wanted to live and work in a small and simple house just like the one in which his parents had lived.

As one of Vietnam's great ethical teachers, through those lessons given by him to the first-generation communists of 1920 and through his testament made in the final years of his life, President Ho Chi Minh always taught our communists about revolutionary and political ethics. He set a great example indeed. Longtime communists are increasingly aware of the effect that the quality, ethics, and attitude of a revolutionary may have on the revolutionary undertaking and the popularity of communism. It is thanks to his coming to Leninism that Ho Chi Minh found a way to liberate his nation. Just as Ngo Quyen did in the year 938 when he led the Vietnamese people in the victorious struggle to eternally end the thousand-year ruling yoke of the northern feudal forces, Ho Chi Minh also led a successful struggle that ended the hundred-year rule of imperialist forces, thus ushering in the era of independence and freedom for Vietnam. As Uncle Ho put it: This victory stems from the invincible revolutionary doctrine of our time—namely Marxism-Leninism.

President Ho Chi Minh personified the quintessence of pure proletarian internationalism. He pointed out the need to unite the workers' movement with the national liberation movement against any indications of bigoted nationalism. He always distinguished between French imperialism and the French people, and between U.S. imperialism and the American people. He constantly struggled for friendship and solidarity between nations. He used to say: "Proletarian people from all four corners of the globe are like brothers."

President Ho Chi Minh highly valued the Russian October Revolution and Leninist doctrine. He wrote: "Just like a bright sun, the October Revolution shines on all five continents and wakes up millions of oppressed and exploited people on earth. Never before in mankind's history has any revolution been of so great and profound significance like that." He continued: "The Vietnamese people's close bonds with and their gratitude to the glorious October Revolution, to great Lenin, and to the Soviet people are extremely profound." In his capacity as the head of the Vietnamese party and state, President Ho on many occasions visited the Soviet Union during the years of his revolutionary life. He toured all the Soviet federative republics. In his testament, he planned that after the victory day arrived, he would visit the Soviet Union to thank the fraternal Soviet people for their assistance.

Being an experienced revolutionary fighter, President Ho Chi Minh knew more clearly than anyone that the difficult problems between the various parties and states were unavoidable, but they would not last forever. He was convinced that the communist parties and socialist countries would normalize their relations and strengthen their friendship and cooperation.

President Ho Chi Minh was a great Leninist revolutionary fighter. His life, achievements, and noble revolutionary virtues will always guide the Vietnamese people in their struggle to build a new society and bring about prosperity and happiness for everyone.

More than ever before, commemorating great President Ho Chi Minh's birth centenary, let the Vietnamese communists and the entire people make every effort to successfully carry out President Ho's great teachings and unswerving revolutionary goals. The CPV is determined to guide the Vietnamese people in socialist construction, to resolutely lead the renovation cause to victory, and not to swerve from this noble goal just because of short-term difficulties. On the one hand, we must firmly grasp the proletarian dictatorship and foil all attempts of the reactionary imperialist forces to collude with the enemy from within to undermine our revolutionary gains on the political, economic, cultural, and social fronts. We must foil attempts to promote political pluralism and liberalization of the bourgeoisie in our country in a bid to divert our country from the socialist path that Uncle Ho and our entire party and people have chosen. On the other hand, we must effectively secure socialist democracy for workers, peasants, and revolutionary intellectuals. In this way, there will exist conditions for them to bring into full play their material and spiritual potentials and contribute to resolving immediate problems and to successfully carrying out socialist construction step by step and in accordance with Marxist-Leninist principles.

On the international front, it is our objective to build a firm solidarity bloc with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries on the basis of socialist internationalism. As far as the fraternal countries are concerned, different economic and social conditions call for different steps, contents, and forms of socialist construction. At present, various socialist countries have different opinions about certain issues. However, this does not preclude attempts to strengthen the solidarity bloc of people sharing the same socialist and communist ideals. This militant solidarity is more necessary now than ever before. One must bear in mind that, prompted by the desire to implement peaceful evolution and to change the socio-political regimes of the socialist countries, some imperialist forces are resorting to sophisticated and perfidious schemes. These are aimed at sowing disunity among the socialist community and causing upheavals and weakness in each socialist country. Faced with this situation, we must further heighten vigilance, promote cooperation and mutual assistance, and conduct regular exchanges of views in order to constantly strengthen solidarity among the socialist countries.

We warmly respond to the movement for peace and conventional arms reduction and against the threat of nuclear holocaust. Through our concrete actions, we support efforts to replace confrontations with dialogues and to resolve military conflicts by means of cooperation and peaceful coexistence between countries having different socio-political systems. This does not prevent us from strongly supporting the world movement against the war of aggression waged by some imperialist countries and their reactionary henchmen against South Africa, the Middle East, Afghanistan, Central America, and others. We always reserve our deep sympathy with and support for the struggle of a number of countries in the world for national liberation and national independence and sovereignty.

Vietnam closely joins hands with the Third World countries and the Nonaligned Movement in opposing the imperialist forces' brutal exploitation of economically backward countries through such measures as charging high interest rates for bank loans, buying raw materials and farm produce at low prices, selling industrial products at high prices, and so forth. We always support the movement of workers, peasants, petty bourgeois, and intellectuals against the capitalist monopolists' repression and exploitation and for people's well-being, democracy, and social progress. By so doing, we can faithfully continue President Chi Minh's great cause and realistically put his noble ideas into practice.

Phan Ngoc Tuong on Reorganization of Ministries

*BK1505051390 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 13 May 90*

[Interview with Phan Ngoc Tuong, member of the party Central Committee and minister in charge of organizational work of the Council of Ministers, by station correspondent; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Dear comrade, recently the Council of State decided to reorganize a number of ministries. In your capacity as minister in charge of organizational work of the Council of Ministers, could you please give the reasons for this move.

[Phan Ngoc Tuong] Let me answer your question as follows: The organization of the Council of Ministers and its affiliated organs have been adjusted many times. Nonetheless, as pointed out by many party and state documents, this organization has overgrown in size, has become cumbersome with one component duplicating the work of another, and has displayed inefficiency in management despite heavy staffing. This type of organization was proof of the prevalence of the system of management based on bureaucratic centralism and subsidization.

A salient feature is our failure to see the difference between the functions and operating procedures of the various production installations, business establishments, and professional organizations. For many years we failed to see the difference between the nature and

operating procedures of the various ministries, commissions, general departments, economic and technical sectors, unions of enterprises, and general corporations. Also, we had the notion that each economic sector or technical sector would have its own managerial organ. Hence, we have formed too many ministries and general departments, which, in turn, contain too many intermediate organizations called departments, sections, and bureaus. Particularly, we have established too many general departments and have entrusted them with the task of managing state affairs and providing direct guidance over production and business operations at the same time. In reality, the key activities of a general department involve production and business operations, as in the case of a group of major state enterprises or a union of major enterprises.

[Correspondent] Comrade, could you please elaborate on the responsibilities of the various affiliated organs of the Council of Ministers in this area.

[Phan Ngoc Tuong] The various affiliated organs of the Council of Ministers still cannot clearly define the positions, responsibilities, and powers of each type of organization. For this reason, many state commissions have not operated in accordance with their specific functions but have taken orders from higher echelons instead. Some commissions have functioned like ministerial-level organs. Others have operated like general departments. Many organs have the same responsibilities, powers, and areas of operation of a ministry, but bear the names of general departments. No well-defined criteria have been established to determine if an organ should be called a ministry or a general department. This has provided the Council of Ministers with too many operational organizations, making leadership over these organizations very difficult because of too many intermediary subordinate links. At the same time, it makes the operation of general departments difficult, while loosening the control of state management. With the economic mechanism that has been renovated country-wide, it is clear the previous machinery and organization is no longer suitable.

[Correspondent] As you said, the previous organizational system is no longer suitable. Can you elaborate on the steps that have led to the need to improve the organization in order to make it suitable?

[Phan Ngoc Tuong] First, at present, our economy is shifting from a bureaucratic, centralized, and subsidized planning system to a planned economy of goods. The direct, specific, and detailed operational control by a center has proven to be unnecessary and has caused sluggishness which has precluded the development of production forces. Second, with a multisectorial economy, the management role of the state and ministries must be strengthened and its effects felt on a large scale. While the state management agencies have to take care of the development of state-owned economy to maintain their leading role, they must formulate plans and strategies to develop and managerially control other

economic sectors. Third, after the basic units' right to autonomy in production and business has been promoted, enterprises must be autonomous in production and be responsible before state law for the results of their operations.

[Correspondent] After giving enterprises the right to autonomy, could you tell me what will be the role of ministries?

[Phan Ngoc Tuong] The state gives enterprises the right to autonomy in cost-accounting business along with the strict requirement that they abide by the state laws, regulations, and policies through a system of inspection and control by the state. As a result, after ministries have assigned tasks and authorities to basic units, the scope and procedures of management have basically changed. Ministries are no longer agencies assuming direct operational control to intervene in the operations of state-owned enterprises subordinate to them, as they did before. As members of the Council of Ministers, ministries perform their function of state management over the socioeconomic domains countrywide and over other tasks assigned by the Council of Ministers, without any distinction made of economic sectors, echelons, or branches. The entire society will be placed under the control of state management by ministries whose main tools of management are laws, policies, regulations, development plans, and others, and whose duty is to provide guidance for various sectors and echelons to implement these tools. So, the managerial scope of administrative management agencies and departments and of production and business agencies has been determined and gradually clarified.

[Correspondent] Each ministry has thus far managerially controlled only one trade. Now, with the merger, what will be their managerial function?

[Phan Ngoc Tuong] It is impossible for a ministry to managerially control only one economic trade or be assigned a limited branch as was previously done. Now they can manage several economic and technological sectors or several economic trades as a result of changes in their function and management scope. This is also an objective requirement in line with the new situation and is a fundamental guideline for renovation to perfect the organization and machinery of the Council of Ministers and its subordinate agencies.

[Correspondent] How do you think the Council of Ministers will operationally control and guide its ministries? Are there any differences now from before?

[Phan Ngoc Tuong] The Council of Ministers does not guide, managerially control, nor resolve those issues concerning the function and power already assigned to production units and professional organizations. The Council of Ministers, as a collective, and its chairman do not decide on tasks pertaining to the jurisdiction of ministers. On the contrary, the chairman upholds the

responsibilities of ministers and creates necessary conditions for ministers to implement their assigned management functions. Ministers' guidance for production, business, and professional units is also the same. The machinery and organization of the Council of Ministers and various ministries must conform with the state management authority. Once the authority to decide on production, business, and professional tasks is assigned to basic units, the state management machinery must be sufficiently able to concentrate on studying, promulgating, organizing, and implementing laws and policies on a large scale.

[Correspondent] After considering the various ministries, will there be any change in the composition of the Council of Ministers?

[Phan Ngoc Tuong] In order to enable the Council of Ministers to work closely, urgently, and collectively and to discuss and decide the various issues under its jurisdiction, especially those issues concerning the mechanism of socioeconomic management on a large scale, the composition of the Council of Ministers must be changed and its membership streamlined. The quality of common leadership among its members must be enhanced and its work system must be changed.

[Correspondent] In previous cases of merging and splitting up ministries and provinces, a common phenomenon was that assets and houses had to be divided. This not only caused losses of state assets but also affected internal solidarity. Could you tell me what measures the Council of Ministers will take this time on this problem?

[Phan Ngoc Tuong] It is true that previous mergers often led to the misappropriation of state assets. Therefore, the Council of Ministers has decided to rearrange work locations and to managerially control assets and personnel, and, at the same time, to prevent other negative practices when reorganizing the ministries. At present, the Council of Ministers has determined work locations and the main headquarters of ministries in order to rationally use the excess assets and land resulting from this reorganization. Being assigned this task by the Council of Ministers, we are following up, controlling, and guiding this task in order to avoid possible negative practices.

[Correspondent] Thank you, comrade.

Leaders Present Awards to Outstanding Students

*BK1605064190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 15 May 90*

[Summary] Commemorating President Ho Chi Minh's birth centenary, the Hanoi educational service organized a meeting this morning to welcome the achievements that local teachers and students have scored during the 1989-90 school year in acting upon Uncle Ho's instructions. Participants in the meeting included 800 outstanding students representing some 600,000 Hanoi students and many local teachers. "Also attending the

meeting were Comrade Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Pham The Duet, secretary of the Hanoi Party Committee; and delegates from the Ministry of Education and Training, the Hanoi City Party Committee, the Hanoi City People's Committee, and outlying district people's committees."

According to Comrade Nguyen Trieu Hai, acting director of the Hanoi educational service, during the 1989-90 school year Hanoi city concentrated on efforts to eliminate illiteracy and improve the quality of teaching and learning activities. "To date, more than 97 percent of children aged between 6 and 11 have attended

school, and only less than one percent of grown-ups aged between 15 and 35 are still illiterate."

Speaking on this occasion, Comrade Do Muoi praised the Hanoi party organizations and people for overcoming difficulties and taking the lead in the national anti-illiteracy movement. He also commended Hanoi teachers and students for scoring encouraging results during the 1989-90 school year and reminded students of the need to make more improvements in order to prove themselves worthy of being called Uncle Ho's good nephews and nieces. Comrade Do Muoi, Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap, and Comrade Pham The Duet then presented awards to the 20 most outstanding students.

Australia

U.S. Makes No Approach on Bases' Relocation

*BK1605054690 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 16 May 90*

[Text] The Australian prime minister, Mr. Hawke, says the United States has not asked his government to host American military facilities if they leave the Philippines. Mr. Hawke told a news conference in Parliament House that no approaches have been made to Australia and the issue was hypothetical.

Mr. Hawke was responding to a report prepared for the American State Department which listed Australian locations among options opened to the United States for relocating its Philippine bases.

The prime minister said that while the United States was welcomed to raise any issue in its relationship with Australia, he doubted whether the question of bases would arise. He noted that Australian adherence to the South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone Treaty would preclude the stationing of nuclear weapons on Australian soil.

Mr. Hawke said that discussions in Manila between American and Philippine negotiators on the future of the bases were at an early stage and there was no reason to believe that the United States installations would leave the Philippines.

Hawke Delays PNG Trip for 'Routine Operation'

*BK1605055090 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 16 May 90*

[Text] Australia's prime minister, Mr. Hawke, has postponed a visit to Papua New Guinea [PNG] on medical advice. Our Canberra correspondent, Chris Kramer, says Mr. Hawke will enter the hospital tomorrow for what he describes as a routine operation. He said he expects to be in hospital for up to five days and to convalesce for about a week.

The deputy prime minister, Mr. Paul Keating, will be acting prime minister until Mr. Hawke resumes duties.

Fiji

Opposition Politician Warns of Another Coup

*BK1505124490 Hong Kong AFP in English 1238 GMT
15 May 90*

[Text] Wellington, May 15 (AFP)—The South Pacific Republic of Fiji could experience another coup this year, a minister of the government ousted in the first 1987 coup warned Tuesday [15 May].

Former Education Minister Tupeni Baba, at a dinner marking the third anniversary of the coup, said Fiji's interim government was not in control of the country. If it had been, it could have agreed to meet with the opposition coalition parties that lost power in the two 1987 coups and negotiated a distribution of seats under a proposed new constitution.

The interim government is desperate to gain respectability and legitimacy for its actions, he said. He said coup leader Major General Sitiveni Rabuka had stated recently that if the coalition refused to accept the draft constitution there would be another coup.

He said there had been no discussion, not even personal contacts, between coalition leaders and the interim administration over the draft constitution—except for a brief exchange between opposition leader Adi Kuini Bavadra and interim Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara arranged through a New Zealand Government representative.

Mr. Baba said he can criticise the current government because he is closely related to Maj. Gen. Rabuka. "I have condemned him from Canada, from Australia...from all over...yet no military person has ever set foot inside my house," Mr. Baba said. "They are scared of us." "Let them have as many coups as they like," Mr. Baba said. "We say that in the end it does not matter. It does not stop us."

Even with the constitutional dice loaded against the coalition supporters, Mr. Baba said, the coalition could do well if an election was forced. "We could give them a good run, although really I am not supposed to say so."

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